Earth First!

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February 2 THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL **$3.50**

Wolf-kill Foes Run Wild in Whitehorse

BY JONATHAN SIMMS

WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY—Friends of the Wolf, BC, gave the murderous thugs running the Yukon Government a Christmas gift they won't soon forget. To celebrate the Solstice, we blocked the Alaska Highway, stormed the legislature, and exposed a scandal that the government would rather have kept quiet.

Complementing our field operations against the Yukon Government's barbaric aerial wolf-kill program, we decided a nice public spectacle would serve as a reminder to the government that we too would be spending our holidays in Whitehorse, and would be looking forward to stopping their dirty business in the New Year. We blocked the main route to the airport and performed some street theater to deliver our message. To allay tensions, we arranged the blockade so that vehicles could get by—eventually. We fixed up a large van to look like a helicopter, complete with rotor blades and a tail, and protest signs draped over the sides. For drama, we had a wolf costume, Santa Claus, and a makeshift mask and costume of the draggle-tailed gutter-snipe mainly responsible for the wolf-kill program, Renewable Resources Minister (no "environment" ministry up here) Bill Brewster.

We pulled the van out into the middle of the highway, handed out leaflets to a largely sympathetic and patient public, and did our skit for the cameras. The blockade lasted about 10 minutes, until we were asked to leave by the RCMP. We chose not to get arrested, and took the protest downtown. Friends of the Wolf revealed to the local and national media that the Yukon Government has received funding for its wolf-kill programs and studies from a sleazy bunch of wise use trophy hunters, the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep.

Next, we took the show to the Legislature. Marching right in, howling in costume with cameras in tow, we asked to meet with the illustrious Mr. Brewster. Unfortunately this was prevented by the quickly shut-and-locked doors to the executive offices, the corner where our prey was rumored to be hiding. Our wolf howled and scratched at the door, and even wished Bill a merry Christmas, but to no avail—Mr. Brewster

would not come out. So we improvised. Our "Brewster" came running from behind a corner, cardboard rifle in hand, powder-blue jacket with sleeves barely covering his elbows, camouflage pants half-covering his flat, hairy butt, and screaming at the top of his lungs in an Elmer Fudd voice. Santa Claus pleaded with Bill to stop, but Brewster chased the "wascally wolf" all around the interior of the building and eventually out the door.

By now we were having so much fun that we decided to take the show to Main Street. There Santa and the wolf handed out candy canes and leaflets to gleeful Christmas shoppers. Meanwhile, the helicopter/van slowly crawled up and down the street, with PA system blaring Wagner's *Ride of the Valkyries* and machine gun fire. Brewster rode topside, doing his best imitations of Rambo and John Travolta. This last bit of fun was just a little too much for the boys in blue to take; they zapped us with two tickets for riding on the outside of a vehicle.

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Will Jack Ward Thomas Make a Difference?

BY JEFFERY ST. CLAIR

In March of last year I received a call from a high-level official in the Washington Office of the Forest Service. He told me that newly confirmed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Jim Lyons had just informed F. Dale Robertson that a new chief would be appointed within the next year. The official predicted that "the next chief will have three first names."

Nine months later, in a dramatic break with tradition, research ecologist Jack Ward Thomas, author of a ground-breaking report on the northern spotted owl and leader of the team of scientists that developed the Clinton plan for Northwest forests, was named the new chief of the Forest Service.

Thomas, who is not a member of the Senior Executive Service (the elite corps of high-level federal bureaucrats from which the past two chiefs have been selected) becomes the first politically appointed chief in more than 80 years, a fact which has irked many senior officers inside the embattled agency and some members of Congress

Meanwhile, Robertson, under increasing fire from a variety of fronts for the past three years, leaves office as the first chief ousted for overtly

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STONE MOUNTAIN INCLINE DERAILED

BY LARRY WINSLETT

Plans to build an Incline Railway up Georgia's Stone Mountain have been defeated. On November 29, the Stone Mountain Memorial Association (SMMA) voted to halt all consideration and preparation for the proposed project. The rail would have fragmented and destroyed forest habitat on the world's largest granite outcrop. The oak-pine forests on the mountain are home to a great diversity of plant life, including many rare or unusual species.

If built, the rail would also have destroyed critical habitat for two federally listed species; the black-spored quillwort and the poolsprite. The quillwort is known to be found in only eight sites in the world. With the incline debate over, serious efforts can now begin to implement an already complete US Fish and Wildlife Service recovery plan for these species.

The vote to cancel the Incline project came just 16 days after a protest led by Friends of Stone Mountain Park (FSMP). The protest, calling for an immediate end to the plan, attracted statewide attention. The protest's purpose was to draw Governor Zell Miller into the debate. It worked very well. Both SMMA Chairman Walter Gordon and Georgia Department of Natural Resources Commissioner Joe Tanner stated that the Governor had called them urging reconsideration of the project. The SMMA specified that environmental concerns and public opposition were the main reasons for canceling the project. After the Governor's calls to park officials, almost if by magic, all of the concerns expressed by FSMP were suddenly 100% valid. The SMMA had still been staunchly defending the Incline proposal just days before. It was clear the Governor wants no controversy in an election year.

Another important factor in the rail's demise was the imminent involvement of

Photo by Larry Winslett

Friends of Stone Mountain have a message for park managers.

the state's major environmental groups. After months of hard work by FSMP, the Atlanta Audubon Society now opposed the project. The Georgia chapter of the Sierra Club was likewise about to announce its opposition. Others opposing the Incline project included the Georgia Conservancy and the Georgia Botanical Society.

When the meeting that canceled the Incline Rail project finally ended, there were tears of joy and hugs all around. Naturally, there was an enormous feeling of relief among members of FSMP. Many people had worked long and hard to stop this potential disaster and at last the battle had been won.

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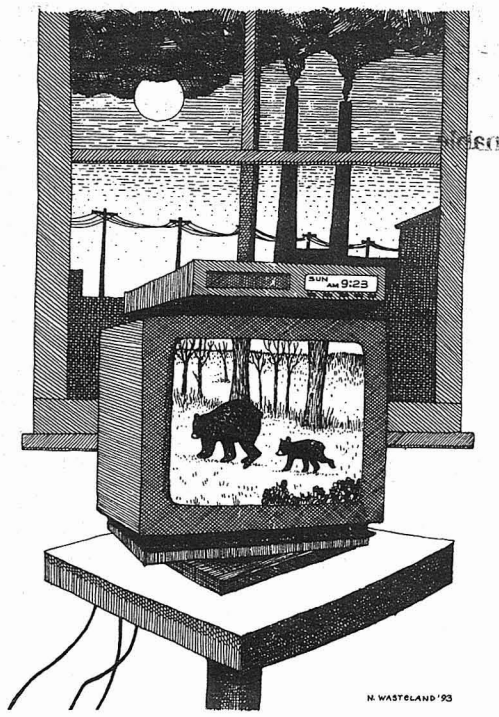
EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

POB 1415 * EUGENE, OREGON 97440 * 503-741-9191

The Façade of "Civilization"

On February 18, Kim Trimiew and Deb Stout, two dedicated activists, will be hauled before the latest incarnation of the Spanish Inquisition: the ALF Grand Jury in Spokane. There they will be ordered to confess, to rat on other people, to outright make stuff up, so that the wheels of the "American Way of Life" can keep rolling along, grinding up anything and everything in their path.



On the surface, it will all seem very civilized. There will be no violence directed against these two people, at least not physically. The ceremony will take place in a spacious, official-looking room, befitting the dignity and import of the occasion. All will remain calm as the grand inquisitor repeats his demand of confession. But they will not talk, and they will probably go to jail—for coercion, not punishment. Don't take this the wrong way. Jail is to gently persuade you to cooperate.

Strip away this veneer of civilization, though, and the scene could easily be in 14th century Spain, or 1930s Germany. Tell us everything we want to know, or we will make your lives very unpleasant. We have ways of making you talk. And why? Only because Deb and Kim are activists. Because they have had the audacity to speak out, to question, to demand an explanation and a change in the way we treat our planet and all its life.

Existence of such a system as the grand jury belies all the propaganda about high-minded ideals such as "freedom" and "justice" that dwellers of the "civilized world" are ever fed. But the profit monster backing up "civilization" does not care about equality, liberty, life... Controlled by a few who seem to believe they will gain something (?), it gobbles up victims, human and otherwise, as it comes to them. It flattens opponents, even entire cultures, if they get in the way.

What makes this particular incidence so disgusting is the fact that it comes hard on the heels of the annual orgy of conspicuous consumption—the "holiday season." It is also orchestrated by those who profit from destruction and misery. Their propaganda is hurled at us all from the moment we are born. It soon has most of us vacantly mouthing its mantra, "I must possess." Through which pile of worthless trinkets, which silly steel box in which to zoom around, what huge amount of absolutely useless junk will I finally achieve happiness, secure in the knowledge that I have something my neighbor doesn't. We aspire to possess great quantities of *material*—material torn from the flesh of the bleeding earth. Those who question become simply more material to be consumed.

Most of these consuming automatons are unaware of the existence of the inquisition. This is because most are unaware of the existence of the natural world and the fact that it is being ripped to shreds around them. They don't want to know. Knowledge might disturb their pathetic little worlds; they might actually have to get off their bloated asses and do something, if only for their own survival. (The greatest achievement of the western consumer culture may be that it has finally overcome the survival instinct. I won't complain about this; if ever there was a species which deserved to go extinct, *Homo sapiens euroamerican* is it.)

Some might even read about the plight of Deb and Kim in their local propaganda organ. Probably deserved it, they will say to themselves. So they will settle their swollen carcasses down on their new couch, activate their new glowing god (with features their neighbor's glowing god doesn't have) and become mesmerized for a few hours, days, weeks, etc (who really knows?), perhaps staring at the next in our never-ending string of celebrations of consumption and mindlessness, the "super" bowl.

And all around them, the dozers roar, the chainsaws scream, the cash flows, and a beautiful, fragile world most will never know, never care about, spirals toward oblivion.

—JOHN GREEN

Journal Sales Commission Offer

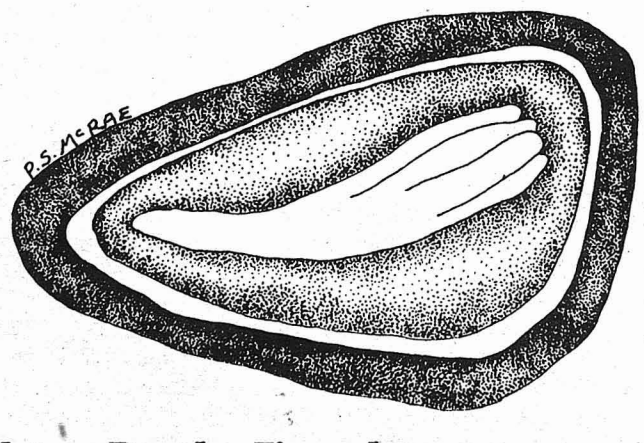
Introducing the sales offer of the post-Pleistocene epoch! Have you ever wanted to be a paid EF! activist? Well, we are introducing a Journal commission-for-sales program where you can help support the movement, the Journal, your local group and YOURSELF as well. A $5 commission will be paid on each new subscription. Look on page 38 for details. Be the first on your blockade to make it rich!

Disgusting Plea for Money

And speaking of making it rich, we ain't, so donations for our copier lease fund and the purchase of a new printer are graciously accepted. Thanks for your support.

Brigid By Peggy Sue McRae

Beneath the ice blue landscape of winter we have contracted, grieving losses and letting the healing earth touch our wounds. Held within the vastness of eternal darkness we have touched the edge of an endless void. Sparks from Brigid's anvil, like shooting stars in a black velvet night, initiate our return to the surface. Goddess of poetry, smithcraft and healing, she forges us anew, kindling the flame of creativity and life. Seeds that fell from the withered blossoms of autumn begin to stir. Pale new sprouts push against the solidarity of inner walls until the imprisoning shell gives way. The clear song of Brigid sinks deeply into the dream of winter to hearken the coming spring.



Mature Douglas Fir seed

I don't know if it was a Freudian slip or a patriarchal plot, but my Yule pagan blurb which read: "Holly represents the male and the female" should have read, "Holly represents the male, Ivy represents the female." Although some Radical Lesbian Separatist Feminist Scholars will tell you that the Holly represents the Female, in that case mistletoe would represent the male (leading to complexities we don't want to get into here). A traditionalist myself, I'll stick to Holly-male,Ivy-female. —PSM

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. If you want confirmation of receipt of a submission, please request it. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet. Art or photographs (prints are best, negatives are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

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February 28

The Man Without a Bioregion

Monkeywrenching! What a loaded term. It used to mean stopping a machine in progress by inserting a foreign object into the gears, in much the same way that the early Luddites threw their wooden shoes into the powerlooms at the dawn of the industrial age. The wooden shoes were called sabots in Dutch, hence the word sabotage. V. I. Lenin wrote before the Russian Revolution that good communists should strive to "throw a spanner into the gears of the capitalist state." A spanner is a monkeywrench, and while I'm certain this must have been a figure of speech before Lenin coined it, ever since then the term "throwing a monkeywrench into the works" has meant to disrupt an ongoing process with the clever use of a familiar object.

It was of course Edward Abbey who gave us the verb "monkeywrenching" in his book *The Monkeywrench Gang*, about a merry band of environmental saboteurs. Monkeywrenching in this sense has the same definition as "ecotage," which came into the vernacular in the late sixties, and was the title of a book published by the now fairly conservative organization Environmental Action shortly after the first Earth Day in 1970.

There is a belief by some that monkeywrenching is always synonymous with ecotage. I would argue against such a narrow view for the following reasons. First, "to monkeywrench" already has a widely accepted definition throughout the world, and indeed is in many dictionaries. Second and I think more important, if we define monkeywrenching only as acts of ecotage, then when we speak of it we are always talking about something secretive and criminal, when many of the best monkeywrenches are neither.

In the real sense, monkeywrenching is neither violent nor illegal, but has to be extremely disruptive by definition, such as a timber sale appeal, a lawsuit, or sometimes superglue that really screws up the whole process. In this sense, ecotage could also be something that was not particularly disruptive or productive, and therefore not really monkeywrenching at all.

That having been said, I want to make it clear that I sometimes think ecotage is justifiable, and even necessary, but only under the following conditions:

1) There must be what a reasonable person would see as a violation of the law. This is, above all, a matter of conscience. If you are convinced that it is illegal, or immoral, to cut down an old growth forest, as a citizen you have a right and a responsibility to intervene or you may share some of the responsibility yourself. This is the main thrust of the so-called Nuremberg, or necessity defense.

2) Other avenues for you to intervene must have been exhausted.

3) You have a reasonable chance to succeed. Again, it is the individual who must make this call, not the state.

4) The intervention is a lesser crime than the original act. This is to say that intervention, like punishment, must fit the crime.

5) You must accept full responsibility for your actions. Forget the nonsense about not getting caught. Don't do the crime if you can't do the time. If you feel you need to be secretive, fine, but if are caught, you should be honest about why you did it, even if it means going to jail.

I don't think all this is very complicated or even that controversial. If you are walking down the street, and you walk by a window and see someone being attacked with a gun, you have every legal right and moral responsibility to try and intervene. If you decide that the best way is by sneaking up on the son of a bitch and cleaning his clock with a tire iron, then you are a model citizen. If you have to take similar actions to protect an endangered species, then from a biocentric point of view you are also a good citizen.

This is not to say that we take the law into our own hands. The law is an abstract concept and exists independently of our individual and collective ability to define or codify it. Sometimes both individuals and institutions break the law, sometimes both individuals and institutions do so with the intent to serve the common good, and sometimes both individuals and institutions take their moral responsibility seriously and will intervene in the commission of a crime even when it is not the safe or easy thing to do. In either case, they may or may not have the law on their side.

Monkeywrenching and ecotage can be the acts of a responsible citizen of the biotic community, or those of a loose cannon or provocateur. If you need a legal defense, community defense and survival are an established part of common law. If you want a moral defense, look into your own heart for the answer, because no one else can tell you.

—Mike Roselle

Letters to the Editors

To the Editors:

In the recent Samhain edition of the *EF! Journal*, accusations were made against the Western Ancient Forest Campaign (WAFC), regarding related negotiations with the spotted owl plaintiffs and their attorney's at the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF). Quite plainly Justin Time, the author of the accusatory article has wrongly concluded that WAFC is somehow a villain in these questionable dealings. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The fact is that WAFC was never and is not now a plaintiff in the spotted owl lawsuit brought before Judge Dwyer. However, it is correct that some members of the board of directors are also members of grassroots enviro groups that are plaintiffs. As a WAFC board member I assure all EF! readers that WAFC has never taken a position on the plaintiff/administration negotiations. Furthermore, the assertion is made that WAFC's "capitulating" ways will be carried forward (with the national forest reform campaign, I presume) to the rest of the country, and, one would surmise from the tenor of the article, give the forests away. How you can draw such a conclusion begs for an answer!!!???

The WAFC has been from it's very outset a representative of the grassroots. Whereas it is true that substantial grant money has been received, it should also be noted that this money has been spent setting up a Washington, DC, office, a faxnet, mailnet, and has provided up-to-date information to grassroots activists throughout the country. Day-to-day operations of the DC office requires a well qualified staff in a city with a high cost of living. All of this cost a tremendous amount of money, but services provided by this office have been available to the grassroots at all times. WAFC has been, and will continue to be an open forum for the grassroots. WAFC has been tremendously effective in applying continuous pressure on Congress with regards to the ancient forest/roadless issue, and has been instrumental in bringing back grassroots activists from the Northwest to meet with members of Congress to discuss the ancient forest issue.

WAFC has from the very beginning argued for the most protective option possible for the ancient forests. A professional biologist was hired to write a critique of Option 9, the analysis from which was made available to the grassroots so as to winnow down the FEMAT report, and make it more understandable.

It is my hope that WAFC will be around for some time to come. Rest assured that as long as WAFC remains in existence, it will be a pipeline for information to the grassroots, one need only know how to use it. For information on faxnet or mailnet write, WAFC, 1400 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 or call 202-939-3324.

Tim Coleman

Dear Compromise in the Cranium,

While front line direct action/grassroots EF! activists are meeting in southern California, a few miles to the north in San Francisco the self-selected respectable elites from the mainstream "forest" groups will be holding a meeting of their own. These same "reputable" organizations which have compromised, lobbied, capitulated and piecemealed the remaining forests away will be manipulatively vying for a chunk of the millions being dangled before them by the largest environmental foundations in the country.

Pew charitable trusts, who get their money from Sun Oil, is poised to proffer several million dollars to fund a campaign it deems worthy. Other foundations such as Bullit, Walton Jones and the Rockefeller Family Fund stand ready to throw their money into the ring of these respectable "environmental" contenders.

WAFC, NRDC, NWF and TWS are among the potential monied finalists in this office bound paper shuffling game. WAFC in particular has a plan to expand its campaign to become the "representative for the grassroots forest groups nationwide." They are rumored to be likely to receive a substantial amount of these foundations' funds.

Other rumors abound as well. Some say that Pew is using its money to dictate what is acceptable as a forest campaign. Others say WAFC and mainstream groups are misleading Pew and other funders. Whatever the reality, the result is the same. A zero-cut on national forest campaign (focusing on protecting, maintaining and restoring the last remaining natural lands) which holds the Forest Service and BLM accountable for the cumulative destruction, which bans all logging exports and non-ecologically viable imports, and which mandates private forestry to truly ecologically sustainable levels—will not be funded. Instead we will see more of the same pandering to Congress and the Clinton administration which has resulted thus far in co-"option 9" and the capitulation of the plaintiffs in the spotted owl lawsuit.

The schizophrenia which has pervaded the mainstream forest "movement" remains. Grassroots and especially direct action activists remain under or non funded- attempting to finance the intensive, time consuming 'in the forest' work of research, documentation, monitoring, outreach and actually stopping timber sales- out of poverty emptied pockets.

Meanwhile the reputable groups, such as WAFC, which hired ex-Congressman J. Jontz at $30,000 and which together have squandered millions, continue their office bound

whirlwind illusion at effectiveness. Unable to see beyond their blizzard of faxes and the glaring lights at their innumerable press releases, the continuing destruction of the northwest's and the Earth's forests and natural lands.

Those of us actually in the forest have all seen the reality. When sales are shut down in one region, when some old-growth is put off limits—suddenly more private lands, state forests, the "dead and dying" eastside forests, are ravaged, "salvaged," clear-selective-seed tree-shelterwood-high graded-"restoration"-cut, destroyed, milled, chipped, exported, imported—and the insatiable corporate profit-driven con$umptive insanity bulldozes the Earth's life down.

There is an all too pervasive pathetic attitude among these reputable elites and funders that those of us who are un-funded activists are so dedicated we will continue

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SCIENCE, FREDDY-STYLE

Does Trashing Endangered Species Habitat Have any Effect? USFS Is Apparently Unsure

BY WAKE ROBIN

In the name of science, Virginia's Jefferson National Forest is logging the mature forest habitat of the Peaks of Otter Salamander, a dark, brass-flecked salamander that has one of the most restricted ranges in North America. The project started out as a harmless-looking paragraph in the 1993 proposed projects list for the Glenwood Ranger District: "An inventory and monitoring study will be accomplished on 68 acres in the Middle Creek area for the Peaks of Otter salamander." By the time the decision memo for the Glenwood Salamander Study was released in May, 1993, the inventory and monitoring study had been transformed into a study of what would happen if fresh logging proceeded on 17 acres chosen specifically because they contain populations of the salamander.

The Peaks of Otter salamander is a long-time resident of the ridges, gaps, and coves of the Blue Ridge Mountains of central Virginia. Stark and beautiful, the Virginia Blue Ridge forms a winding knife-edge of mountains from one to six miles wide. It begins its ascent north of Roanoke, dipping to the valley of the James River, Tye River, and other river systems, regaining its height along the line. To the north, the Blue Ridge passes through Shenandoah National Park and makes its way to the Potomac. Although narrow, the area nevertheless has an unexpectedly large number of forest interior species, including black bears, eastern cougars, and 200 kinds of birds. The area is also home to three salamanders with highly restricted ranges: Peaks of Otter Salamander, Cow Knob salamander and Shenandoah salamander.

These three species (all of the genus *Plethodon*) are lungless salamanders. As such, they have evolved to survive in a limited range of environmental conditions. Lungless salamanders must keep their skin surface moist by living in areas with sufficient humidity, soil moisture, and forest canopy and by limiting activity in daylight and periods of dry weather. Numerous studies have linked declines in lungless salamander populations to conditions associated with clearcutting such as drying of forest floor microhabitats and sedimentation of streams.

The large size of cutting units is also devastating to salamander populations. Individuals of some montane salamander species travel no more than a few meters in their lifetime; a single clearcut can easily kill a large number of salamanders and force the survivors to make a difficult trek across hundreds of meters. Finally, there is the threat of competition between endemic salamanders and more common salamanders. In some cases the latter are better suited to early successional forests, disrupting the food supply and isolating breeding populations of endemics.

While habitat of some rare Blue Ridge salamanders is protected by wilderness designation (e.g. most of Shenandoah National Park and other small to medium size wildernesses), the habitat of the Peaks of Otter salamander is located almost entirely in the Glenwood Ranger District, one of the big timber districts in the Jefferson. The Glenwood, headed by Joseph H. "Hardhead" Hedrick, has a record of getting the roads in and the timber out... no matter how steep the slopes. In two decision notices for nearby areas, appealed by SouthPAW in 1992, Glenwood proposed harvesting 11.8 million board feet of timber over a 5 year period. Hedrick is still trying to get these original sales through — piece by piece. His reward? Supervisor Joy Berg of the Jefferson is now promoting the Glenwood Ranger District as a model of "efficiency."

Given the Glenwood's record for clearcutting in Peaks of Otter salamander habitat, SouthPAW was amazed when it learned that a new study with new logging was needed to determine the effects of even-aged logging on the species. According to Larry Smith of Virginia Natural Heritage, there have been documented occurrences of the Peaks of Otter salamander in the Parkers Gap area and in the nearby North Creek area.

The Peaks of Otter salamander is estimated to have a range of only 28,800 acres. Natural Heritage Resource Lists estimate that only 5 to 20 populations of the salamander exist and very little is known about its life history. The Natural Heritage program and other agencies have suggested a number of studies yet to be conducted including research on behavioral ecology, population dynamics, range definition, interspecies competition, diet and abundance, reproduction, and condition data for salamanders in various aged clearcuts. Such information would provide much baseline data that is lacking. The Forest Service only understands "action"—keeping those little green trucks moving. The story is an all too familiar one: the Jefferson pushes for timber sales in Peaks of Otter salamander habitat. A conservation agency proposes a study first. For reasons unknown, funding is only available for a short-term study on a limited topic: logging. Logging follows. Logging and more logging.

In an effort to stop this unnecessary study, SouthPAW and Virginians for Wilderness filed an appeal and intervenor comments. Unfortunately, we could do nothing to sway the agency that issued the decision. In the meantime, the Glenwood Ranger District has proposed a new sale in the cove forest below Parkers Gap. The sale, involving even-age management methods, would take place near the site of documented occurrences of the Peaks of Otter salamander. The Jefferson National Forest does not allow any even-age logging where salamanders are the featured species. Virginia Natural Heritage has recommended that the Peaks of Otter salamander be designated the management indicator species for "all lands within the present and former range of this species." Management indicator species designation and featured species are technically different so the Jefferson National Forest has chosen not to allow this proposal to impede "management" of a very rare, endemic salamander.

Please write District Ranger Joseph Hedrick, Glenwood Ranger District, PO Box 10, Natural Bridge Station, Va. 24579. Tell him that you are opposed to the Apple Orchard Timber Sale and all other logging in Peaks of Otter salamander habitat. Tell him that you support SouthPAW's comments on the sale.

Congress Puts ESA on "Injured Reserve"

BY BORIS GAROASAT

Although the Endangered Species Act (ESA) expired in 1991, Congress is still dragging its feet on reauthorization. Two bills are currently before Congress. HR 2043, introduced by Representative Gerry Studds (D-Mass) would leave the ESA as it currently stands, with a few minor tinkerings. It has about 105 cosponsors. On the "other side," HR 1490 (Billy Tauzin, D-La) is the Bill from Hell, gutting the ESA. With major support from industries and developers, this atrocity has garnered support of at least 93 members of Congress. These "choices" seem to leave our endangered friends with two chances for survival: slim and none. This pushes the already abused program even further out on a limb; just one stroke of the budget-cutting axe would leave all the wolves, owls, and salamanders unprotected.

However, even the lesser of two evils isn't guaranteed passage. Not only did last year's debate over the Biological Survey ensure that all Non-Governmental Organizations would be excluded, but the debate was a chance for the Evil Machine to practice its ESA abuse techniques, employing classic wise-use rhetoric about family, jobs, etc. Given this icy climate, those responsible in the House of Representatives have decided to wait and improve the atmosphere surrounding the ESA. Such spin control will be performed by going along with Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's "compromises," basically sell-outs to development, in an attempt to show how "flexible" the ESA is. Laws may be flexible, but extinction is FOREVER, an extremely inflexible concept!

Since the government is blowing it in the biodiversity department, its up to the pissed-off citizenry to petition for a redress of grievances. Write to Representative Studds and tell him you want the ESA to have some REAL teeth. Write to Billy Tauzin, and tell him to stuff it. Write to your congresspeople (House and Senate) and DEMAND equal representation for ALL species. The addresses are US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; US Senate, DC 20510

ESA protection starts when a species is listed as threatened or endangered; there is currently a backlog of over 3000 species waiting for US Fish and Wildlife to list them. Some ways to get through this logjam are:

1. Have specific criteria, such as absolute population, or size of habitat, as indicators of endangered status. For example, if any species falls to less than 1000 members, or less than a square mile of habitat, then it is automatically listed.

2. Improve and enforce state ESAs. Most states have their own ESA, but it is usually only a list of species, and the state relies on federal protection, which is highly suspect.

3. While the current version of the ESA demands that critical habitat be designated concurrent with listing, for many species this is postponed or deemed not necessary. Such a ruling only allows the bulldozers free reign. Demand critical habitat for ALL listings, past, present, and future.

4. The ESA also requires recovery plans for listed species. However, many of these plans permit the final population to be LESS than that at the time of listing. That's not "recovered", it's "reduced". Tell 'em you want REAL recovery—a robust population throughout the original range.

5. Demand ecosystem-wide protection. Individual species listing leads to the "divide and conquer" mentality. It's past time to look at whole areas (or whole planets) for their unique qualities and to preserve them for their intrinsic value.

6. The Supreme Court, in Lujan. v. Defenders of Wildlife, decided the ESA didn't apply to US government actions outside of the US. This means it's okay for the Army Corps of Engineers to help China dam the Yangtze. Tell Congress that biodiversity doesn't follow boundaries, and endangered species are just as important in China as in the United States.

FOREST SERVICE SUED

Illegally Turns National Forest System Over to ADC

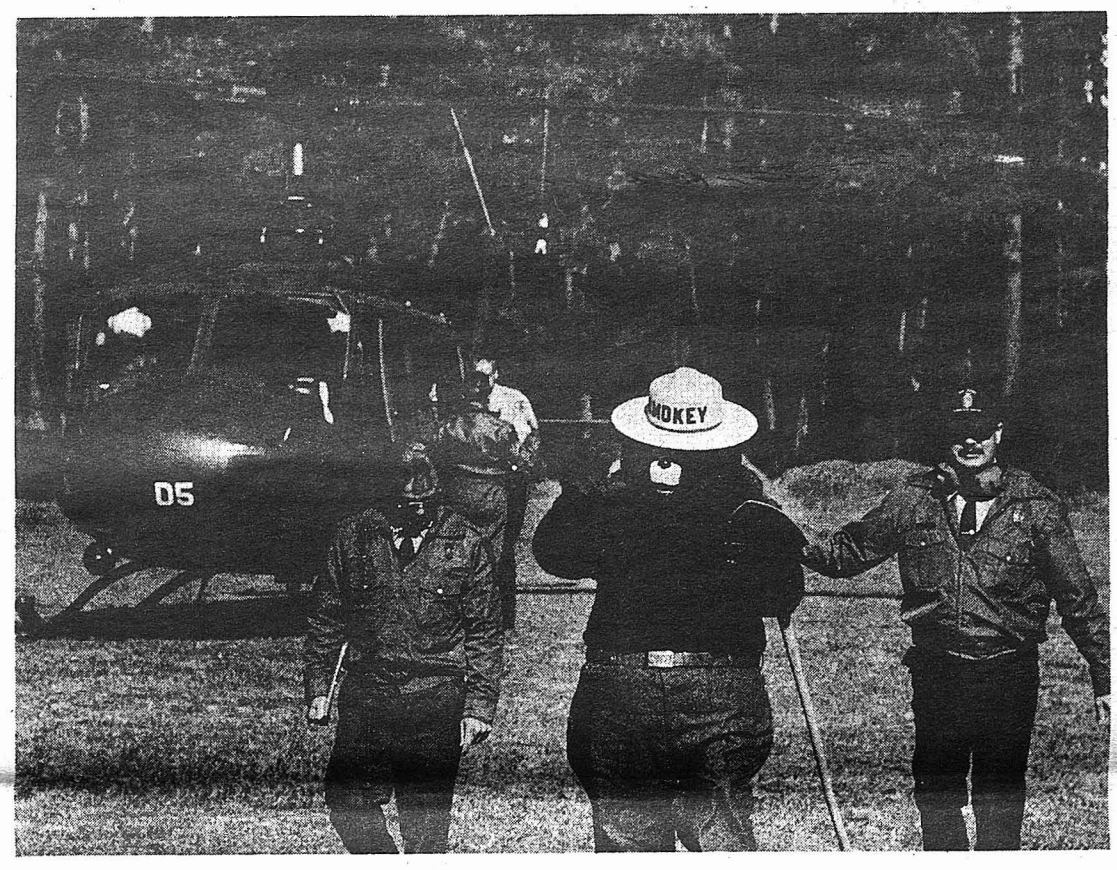
BY KIERAN SUCKLING

The Greater Gila Biodiversity Project, Friends of the Bow, Predator Project, and Wildlife Damage Review have filed suit against the entire National Forest System for illegally transferring control of predator murder to the murderers themselves: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), aka Wildlife Services, aka Animal Damage Control. We have asked the courts to rescind the transfer and all predator control plans finalized since. We charge that the transfer was completed without public notice or environmental review in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In 1990, the Forest Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with APHIS, establishing the Service as the lead agency for all National Forest predator control projects. As such it is responsible for NEPA compliance, environmental analyses and decisions to kill predators. In 1991, the Forest Service issued two Forest Service Manual directives codifying the MOU as a Forest Service Regulation. The MOU and Regulations also require that each national forest annually update its predator control plan.

Now the problem with this, if you're a recalcitrant, liver-lillied, predator-hating, deodorant-using Freddie, is that some loudmouth, bunny-hugging, subaru-driving leftist who doesn't even wear underwear or matching socks might just appeal your annual plan. Not only that, she might win. Or sue. In fact, Animal Damage Control has taken such a beating of late, they had to change their name to Wildlife Service. They've been banned from operating on state lands in New Mexico (thanks to then State Lands Director Jim Baca), and have been greatly curtailed on BLM lands due to an almost sane decision by the Interior Land Board of Appeals. The Board ruled ADC's methods to be inhumane, outdated and decidedly unscientific (seems they weren't sciencey enough about roasting those coyote pups alive in their dens).

And just what would happen if the BLM rulings were used to challenge the Forest Service? Why, crescendos of coyotes would make cutlets of complacent campers, the landscape would be bathed in the blood of a billion baby bovines, the shredded sinews of slaughtered sheep would be strewn like caesar salad across the savanna! So, in a memo designed to save civilization and stifle democracy, James Overbay, the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, entered the alliterative fray in August of 1991, declaring that the national forests would prepare "no new NEPA" decisions. From now on, APHIS would be responsible for predator control NEPA procedures and decisions. APHIS, as luck would have it, has no appeals process. This memo was made official by a 1993 Master Memorandum of Understanding between APHIS and Forest Service.



Now, the Forest Service is required by NFMA to amend the Forest Service Manual to reflect the new MOU. If they amended the Manual, however, they would be issuing a rule, and would thereby be subject to the Administrative Procedures Act which requires that the public be notified and their comments sought. They would also be subject to the dreaded NEPA and would thereby have to analyze the environmental consequences of turning the National Forest System over to a band of bloodthirsty barbarians. As this would cause an excessive degree of democratic involvement, the Forest Service simply didn't bother to amend the Forest Service Manual. Very bad.

Thus far, APHIS has issued annual operating plans on the Apache-Sitgreaves (A-S), Lincoln and the Challis National Forests. The A-S had just finished preparing the Environmental Assessment of its operating plan when APHIS took over. APHIS proceeded to exclude vocal environmentalists from the NEPA process. It issued a decision to kill coyotes on the forest despite the following protest from Deputy Forest Supervisor Doug Barber:

"In response to your request for comments from employees, here's my personal (vice official) view. ADM should go out of business. They're a total waste of taxpayers' money. If grazing permittees can't take care of their own animal damage problems under state law, they ought to also go out of business. It should not be the government's business to protect them from the forces of nature, which we should be allowing to assume their natural role in the ecosystem. Now, since most of that is outside the scope of your study, you're free to delete it, but I feel better for having sent it!"

We have asked the courts to halt predator killing on the A-S, Lincoln and Challis National Forests, and to refrain from issuing operating plans on every other national forest until the Forest Service fully complies with NFMA, NEPA and the APA.

For more information, contact the Greater Gila Biodiversity Project/Box 742/Silver City, NM 88062.

Congressional Investigation Demanded for USFS and BLM

BY ASANTÉ RIVERWIND

A call has been put out for environmental activist groups throughout the nation to join in the growing demand for a General Accounting Office (GAO)—and Congressional—investigation of the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Forests and natural ecosystems nationwide are being destroyed by the illegal mismanagement antics of these corrupt fronts for corporate industry. Across the country, activists are struggling with these agencies, seeking to protect, maintain, and restore the ecological viability of our remaining natural lands. Yet these agencies persist in their illegal plans, further devastating the last viable habitat of numerous imperiled wildlife species. The cumulative impacts of illegal deforestation, mining, grazing, Animal Damage Control programs, off-road vehicle use, and "recreational developments" are converting the nation's natural heritage to road-riddled stumplands, sickly forests, tree farms, cow pastures, toxic pits, degraded waters, and mechanized playgrounds.

It is time to join together and demand accountability of these out-of-control agencies. On January 11, representatives of grassroots, regional, and national environmental organizations working in eastern Oregon and Washington issued a press release and letter to members of Congress, demanding a GAO investigation and assessment of the Forest Service and the BLM.

We need a complete restructuring of these federal agencies. Their past failures are legend. Yet they continue to exhibit poor judgement, responding to budget reductions by ridding themselves of the very specialists needed to implement ecosystem restoration. Because of seniority rules and internal reprisals, the agencies are left with the same people who brought us to this crisis. We cannot rely on them to get us out of it.

The groups are asking Congress to order a GAO investigation and assessment of the two federal agencies to determine how they can be reformed so they can do a credible job. Restoration of the US Forest Service and the nation's Forests are inextricably linked. Despite the good intentions and sincere efforts of many people within these agencies, the Forest Service and BLM are systemically poisoned by political motivations. They cannot be trusted to implement even the most ecologically sound restoration plans.

We cannot let ourselves be fooled by the recent cosmetic change of the agency's figurehead—Forest Service "Chief" Jack Ward Thomas. Thomas signed off on co-"option 9" wherein no old growth forest habitat is safe from the ravages of industrial saws, and his original spotted owl plan would have allowed half the surviving population of an already imperiled species to be killed by the pursuit of corporate plunder. Despite their scientific pretense and new greenwashing eco-speak, these agencies remain essentially unchanged; composed of the same archaic timber-biased hierarchy, attempting to herd us down a dead end road to yet more "ecosystem-management" destruction.

It is with this realization that the call for the GAO investigation (which acheived full consensus among groups throughout our region within minutes of its proposal) is being issued nationwide. We are calling for groups and individuals to sign on by writing your own letters to cover the issues in your areas, and distributing these regionally and nationally to the media and members of Congress. Send a copy of your GAO letters (or write for info) to Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, HCR 82, Fossil, OR 97830.

For the sake of the remaining natural Earth—Sign on!

DIAMOND BAR RANCH

A Case Study in Forest Service Pandering

BY SUSAN SCHOCK

In 1991, the Gila National Forest in New Mexico outraged the public by presenting a blueprint for aggressive commercial cattle developments across 120,000 acres of the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness areas. The Forest Service's "improved wilderness management" for the Diamond Bar Allotment included plans for 33 new stock tanks to be gouged into springs, seeps and mesa tops deep within the wilderness in order to maintain 1188 cattle and protect the investment of a Texas bank. Although the agency has scaled down its plan somewhat after two years of pressure from environmentalists, a recently released Draft Environmental Impact Statement still proposes the construction of 20 new tanks in the wilderness. If accomplished, this action would set a dangerous precedent for wilderness development throughout the west.

How is it that the Forest Service is willing to sacrifice wilderness ecosystems for public lands ranching? The answer is a twisted system of doublespeak in which the Forest Service on one hand claims that federal grazing permits have no value, and on the other sets up those permits as collateral for enormous bank loans to grazing permittees. Because public lands grazing leases are cheap—often 80% below the cost of leasing private land—the federal grazing permits have a market value that banks have been wheeling and dealing for years. Because the permits themselves cannot be bought and sold, their "equity" is hidden in the inflated value of the base property—private land to which the permit is attached.

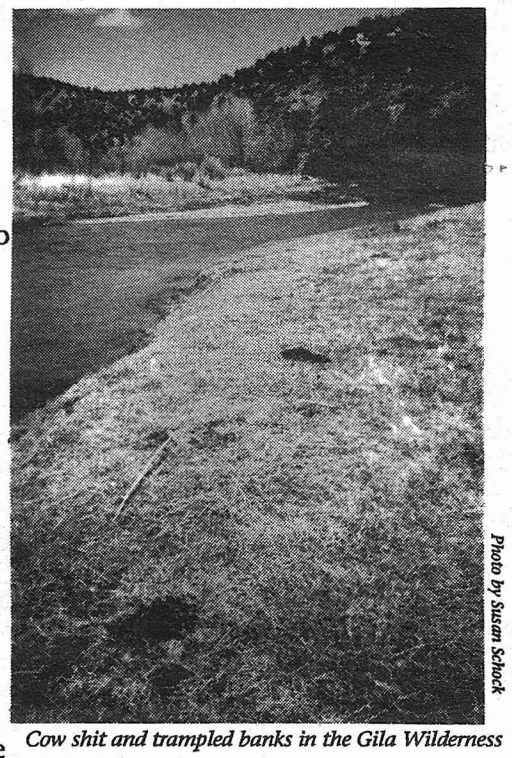


Photo by Susan Schock

Cow shit and trampled banks in the Gila Wilderness

It is not only ranchers, but the banking industry, supported by western politicians with financial interests in federal grazing allotments, that is driving the destruction of entire ecosystems on western lands, driving the water tables downward, driving species to extinction.

Pressure to maintain the false market value of grazing permits accounts for much of the overstocking and overgrazing that occurs on Forest lands. Banks typically have loaned public lands ranchers approximately $1000 per cow—to the tune of millions of dollars throughout the west. When livestock numbers are reduced (or grazing fees increased) the permit's "equity" disappears and the loans suddenly become unsecured. The significant livestock reductions necessary to protect the west's fragile ecosystems would result in chaos for the banking industry. This explains the almost fanatical resistance by western politicians, bankers and the cattle industry when faced with livestock reductions or fee increases.

The Forest Service has perpetuated this public lands scam over the years by ignoring the realities of western ecosystems and pandering to the needs of the cattlemen. They have issued "escrow waivers" and "Memorandums of Understanding" to guarantee the transfer of grazing permits with the sale of base properties. Their collusion with the industry has resulted in widespread ecosystem abuse to which the agency turns a blind eye. As a result, the American taxpayer is actually paying ranchers to destroy western public lands.

How far will the Forest Service go to protect these ranching/banking interests? They will skew scientific data, issue fraudulent Notices of Decision, withhold documents from environmentalists and justify the bulldozing of wilderness under the guise of "resource protection." They will propose hundreds of thousands of dollars in fences and water developments to maintain unsustainably high numbers of cattle in an arid landscape where cattle have never belonged. They will appropriate wildlife funds, wilderness dollars and threatened and endangered species funds for livestock developments. In the Gila, this attitude is so entrenched that when faced with 95% utilization in a riparian area and the virtual destruction of a wilderness stream, Gerry Engel, the Diamond Bar District Ranger, snorted, "So what? It's been grazed for a hundred years."

The struggle for wilderness protection on the Diamond Bar is a graphic example of the permit system run amuck. Because cattle can be grazed on the range year-round in warmer climates, public lands ranchers in New Mexico typically have no real "ranch" on which to run their livestock. With base properties as small as forty acres, they depend on public lands for their entire cattle operation. The base property for the 145,000 acre Diamond Bar grazing allotment is a mere one hundred acres. Ten years ago that property—in the middle of nowhere—sold for $850,000 only because of pressure from the bank and capitulation by the Forest Service.

In the 1970s, the First Intermediate Bank of Texas had loaned a rancher somewhere in the vicinity of one million dollars on the property—secured by the 1200 cattle "capacity number" for the attached Diamond Bar allotment. When the rancher sold out after six years, the permit was automatically transferred to the new owner, who ran the operation into the ground and went bankrupt two years later.

In 1982, the bank became the permittee by default, obtaining the permit during the foreclosure proceedings. At the time, the Forest Service was conducting range studies, and in a 1983 Notice of Decision the livestock capacity was lowered to 833. But when the bank's officers learned of the reduction they were "jolted," according to correspondence in Forest Service files. They claimed they would lose half a million dollars in the sale of the property if cattle numbers were reduced, and threatened to "play hardball." The Forest Service brought in the Range Improvement Task Force, "range specialists" from New Mexico's Aggie college, NMSU. This arm of the Cattlegrowers' Association proposed double counting the forage and increasing cattle numbers to 2000 head! Then mysterious "math errors" were discovered in the original analysis, from which all field data had been destroyed, and high elevation lands formerly designated as "non-suitable for grazing due to steep slope and dense timber" were reclassified as "potential capacity."

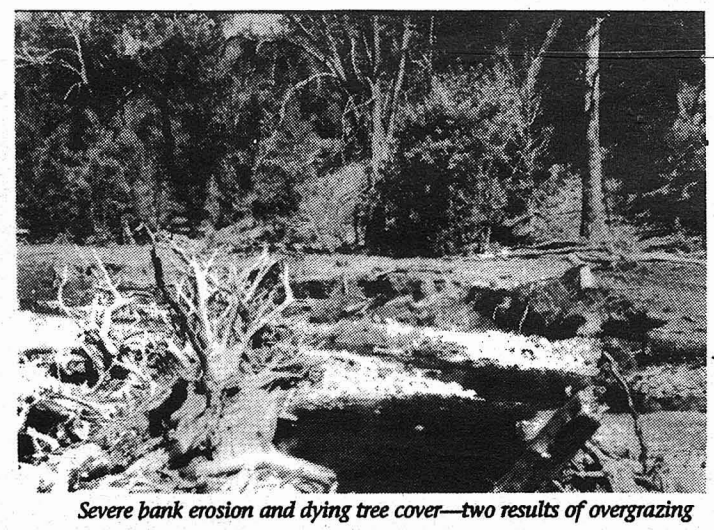


Photo by Susan Schock

Severe bank erosion and dying tree cover—two results of overgrazing

Eleven months later the Forest Service issued a new Notice of Decision reinstating 1188 cattle and authorizing the construction of 15 new stock tanks in the wilderness—without public notice or input. The deal was guaranteed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and the bank, and the property was sold to a rancher who could afford the $300,000 down payment.

That same year the new permittee, Kit Laney, aware when he "bought the ranch" that the 1188 capacity number was unrealistic, approached the Forest Service with plans for 45 new stock tanks in an attempt to accommodate the numbers of cattle he needed to make his loan payment. The agency, in turn, obediently re-entered the lengthy and costly allotment planning process to accommodate the rancher. While Ranger Engel shuffled numbers, Kit increased cattle numbers to almost one thousand head. Riparian areas were stripped of vegetation, stream banks collapsed, and already damaged trout streams were reduced to muddy trickles. Threatened and endangered species habitat—or former habitat—was ignored as the Forest Service relied on the permittee's "expert advice" for land management.

Like most permittees in the Gila, Kit Laney is ignorant of the ecosystem he "manages." Born and raised on a New Mexico ranch, he has probably never seen a functioning riparian area. New Mexico's landscape is so impaired from a century of overgrazing that the wide, shallow, shadeless streams, the barren banks, seem normal. These riparian systems described by early settlers as dense, tangled thickets bordering deep, cool, tree-lined creeks have been altered almost beyond recognition. For decades cattle have congregated in the streambeds, eating every tree seedling and shoot, leaving only a few ancient cottonwoods, scraggly willows bitten back by constant grazing, and invader species such as rabbit brush and juniper. Looking across one such stream, Kit's wife Sherry thought that "there never were any big trees here."

Living on the land does not mean understanding the land, especially when one is a product of the patriarchal paradigm and the expansionistic mindset of western culture. Public lands ranchers are not rugged individualists or mythical heroes. They are not "good stewards" of the land. They suck more subsidies and wield more political control than any other special interest group in the nation, and they represent the patriarchal archetype which views all things wild as "savage" and "evil"—to be brought under control, tamed, subjugated, managed—raped.

The Forest Service has failed to educate ranchers as it has failed to manage the lands entrusted to its care. Motivated by the ranchers' need to service their loans, the agency has fallen into the role of industry lackey, justifying the degradation—"Its a soils problem"—while the ecosystem continues its downward spiral. Today, hundreds of thousands of miles of western riparian systems are on the verge of collapse as the last old trees die and the seed source disappears. Water tables have dropped and perennial streams no longer flow. During the rainy season, storm runoff rips down entrenched stream channels and the occurrence of devastating downstream flooding increases. As more and more threatened and endangered species are listed, even the federal agencies are forced to admit that something must be done.

Unfortunately, on the Diamond Bar, as elsewhere across the west, the agency's "solution" is exorbitantly costly water development projects which do little more than move the damage from the streambeds to the upland watershed. The stock tanks proposed for the Diamond Bar are a typical solution, although the Diamond Bar plan represents the first hard push to commercially develop wilderness lands.

The Diamond Bar stock tanks would be blasted into mesa tops with dynamite and scraped into wet meadows with bulldozers. In some areas, long furrows or "wing ditches" would be cut into the landscape to direct rain runoff into the tanks. Cattle would congregate around the tanks in arid uplands that cannot support heavy grazing, creating huge, barren "sacrifice areas"—all in the name of "resource protection."

Last year the Forest Service was close to a decision to construct 33 tanks on the Diamond Bar, but due to strenuous objections from environmentalists and

continued on the next page

Uprising in Ohio!

BY WHALEY MANDER

Sean let me use a bike lock to attach myself to the desk at the US Office of Surface Mining (OSM). Several thoughts run in my head. Why am I sitting here, neck squeezed uncomfortably, back aching, suits all around with smirks on their faces? Amused? Proud? Whose responsibility is it to stop the strip mine anyway? Mine by default.

Why hadn't I practiced with the lock before the protest, in the truck with Joe as we discussed sound bites and stapled press packets? What a classless Earth First!er I must seem, as it's taken me over two minutes and the help of Dana to get myself securely locked down. The OSM secretary gawks at me with a mixture of disapproval and embarrassment. Another employee bends down to offer a word of support.

"Lock it in front of you, so you can see what you're doing," Dana explains. Frustrated, we try to shove the two pieces together, hoping that by some denial of physical reality the one would snap into the other. "This isn't working..." This wouldn't happen in Idaho or Clayoquot, I'm thinking. If these bureaucrats want to, they could have made this job much more difficult. Each second might be critical...

But they had been taken by surprise; this was probably the first time that they had had their office taken over by the likes of us. "This stuff is not supposed to happen in Ohio," thought the OSM. "People's lives are either too busy or dull to really care." In time, the lock jammed together.

Ohio will be silent no longer. The Buckeye Forest Council, which is the Ohio extension of Heartwood, has taken on the agencies and profiteers who are responsible for the plunder of our state. It's a struggle, because so little of what is really Ohio is left to protect. The Chestnut, once dominant in these Central Hardwoods, is all but gone. With it, we lost our elk, bison, wolf, bear, mollusks, salamanders... And that is why the protection of what is left is so crucial.

In December, the Buckeye Forest Council, with the help of Greenpeace and Earth First!ers, demonstrated at the OSM, in opposition to a proposed 1800-acre stripmine in the Wayne National Fragment (managed by the same Freddies who have brought Ohio clearcuts, oil wells, ORV trails a-plenty). The Wayne NF is the only national forest in the East to allow strip mining, due in part to the incompetence of the likes of the OSM and the Forest Service. What's worse, the decision to open these 1800 acres to mining may set a precedent affecting millions of acres in the midwestern US.

The mining should not even have been an issue, because of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA or "smackra"), which prohibits such mining on public land. As with many of our half-assed, half-implemented laws, the loopholes pass the buck to often inept agencies. In this case, SMCRA allows those with "valid existing rights" (VER) to hold their deeds to the minerals under the land. Sixteen years later, the government has still not rendered a definition of VER. The result is that the rights have been tied up in the courts and linger as a constant threat to public lands.

Belville Mining Company of Ohio possessed some of these sub-surface rights (wrongs). Belville's deed, which expired in 1989, afforded them a five-year extension only if they were engaged in commercial mining operations between 1984 and 1989. Although the land was not mined, and the language of the deed was not met, OSM granted that they had VER and could still mine the land. The OSM underwent some administrative changes, and reversed the decision to Belville VER, but the damage was done. Belville took the issue to court and won. The OSM appealed the decision, and with the bungling help of the Department of Justice, failed to challenge Belville on the language of the deed, limiting the court's ability to include vital evidence in the ruling. The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals noted this error, confirming that the mistakes of the OSM and Department of Injustice may seal the fate of the Wayne.

In the takeover of the OSM Columbus office, we learned that the folks employed there ("90% of us are environmentalists; we don't want to see this") have their hands tied, and are receiving orders from above in Pennsylvania (after all, they know better; they have a distanced, more objective perspective). OSM's lack of control at the local level directs us to assume that this decision can only be part of a greater scheme to open up more public lands for stripmining.

The devastation of Ohio's ecosystems has come and gone and come again. And without much of anything wild left to admire, most Ohioans lack the vision that seems much more prevalent in the West. The Wildlands Project is incomprehensible to most in our stripped, cut, and poisoned state. ("We got zoos, don't we?") But we struggle on. We are convinced that the abuses must stop here, and growing numbers (including the Sierra Club and Greenpeace) are uniting with the likes of us, committed to preserving the Wayne.

At this point, we need to put pressure on the OSM and the Ohio Division of Reclamation, the agency that will ultimately grant the mining permit. Letters need to be sent to Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Glen Kiezer, Division of Reclamation, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224, and Office of Surface Mining; Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Ave. NW; Washington DC 20240. For more info, call Whaley on the contact list.

Update: On January 24, Ohio Earth First!ers stormed the Office of Surface Mining in Columbus. Twenty-five to thirty chanting, singing demonstrators occupied the office for several hours. The occupation ended when police moved in and started arresting people. The Uprising is just beginning.

Diamond Bar Ranch

continued from the previous page

the formation of Gila Watch to scrutinize the agency's every move on the project, the Forest Service consented to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The "preferred alternative" in the EIS withdraws grazing from the high elevation country formerly classified as "non-suitable"—but it concentrates cattle in the lowlands. The EIS reduces cattle numbers to 600-800 head, but it ignores the fact that even with the entire allotment open last year, 25% of the 960 cattle had to be removed in June because the forage was gone and cattle were beginning to starve. (The agency's own estimate of the carrying capacity of the allotment without further development is 300 cattle). The document is flawed by deliberate omissions and misrepresentation. There is no analysis of the 90 miles of riparian habitat that remain unprotected from cattle and would actually receive increased grazing pressure under the plan. It is claimed that grazing is "improving" the Gila River's east Fork, when a net soil loss to that system has been documented, and what is actually occurring is at best a "slower rate of decline."

The Forest Service is demonstrating that it will go to any length—monetary or environmental—to sustain grazing. The "improvements" proposed for the Diamond Bar would total $129,000. The fact that the money to implement, monitor and maintain the projects just isn't there is completely ignored. The fact that it will take the agency decades to recoup its capital investment is also ignored. And the fact that the project would irreparably alter and degrade a wilderness ecosystem is covered up in skewed and misrepresented data.

Photo by Susan Schock

Should grazing be allowed in Wilderness? The answer seems obvious.

In the Gila, stating these irrefutable facts is viewed, even within the environmental community, as "polarizing the issue." To speak out as Gila Watch has done is to be branded "extremists" by the hand-holding Bambi-and-flowers-type environmental crowd, and as "pagan nature worshipers" by creationist cowboys who ride the range in $30,000 pick up trucks with CD players and cellular phones. The Executive Director of the New Mexico Cattlegrowers' Association produced a series of radio ads last spring which targeted Gila Watch. The ads exhorted listeners to "not tolerate third party interference" in land management issues and accused environmentalists of teaching "pagan nature worship" and working for the "destruction of civilization." A County Commissioner recently revealed that local ranchers are buying guns and ammunition to defend "their" land. Kit Laney has vowed to "kill if necessary" to protect his lifestyle.

The Forest Service has muddled itself into the middle of the fight on the Diamond Bar. The permittee has enlisted the help of the Wise Use "folks" and is gearing up for a lawsuit over numbers reductions, and environmental groups are committed to go to court to defend the wilderness. Gila Watch has begun extensive hydrologic and biotic studies to refute the agency's claim that all is well out on the range.

The comment period on the draft EIS is open until February 28. We need letters of support, monetary support and moral support. Please contact Gila Watch for more information. PO Box 309, Silver City, New Mexico 88062 Phone (505) 388-2854.

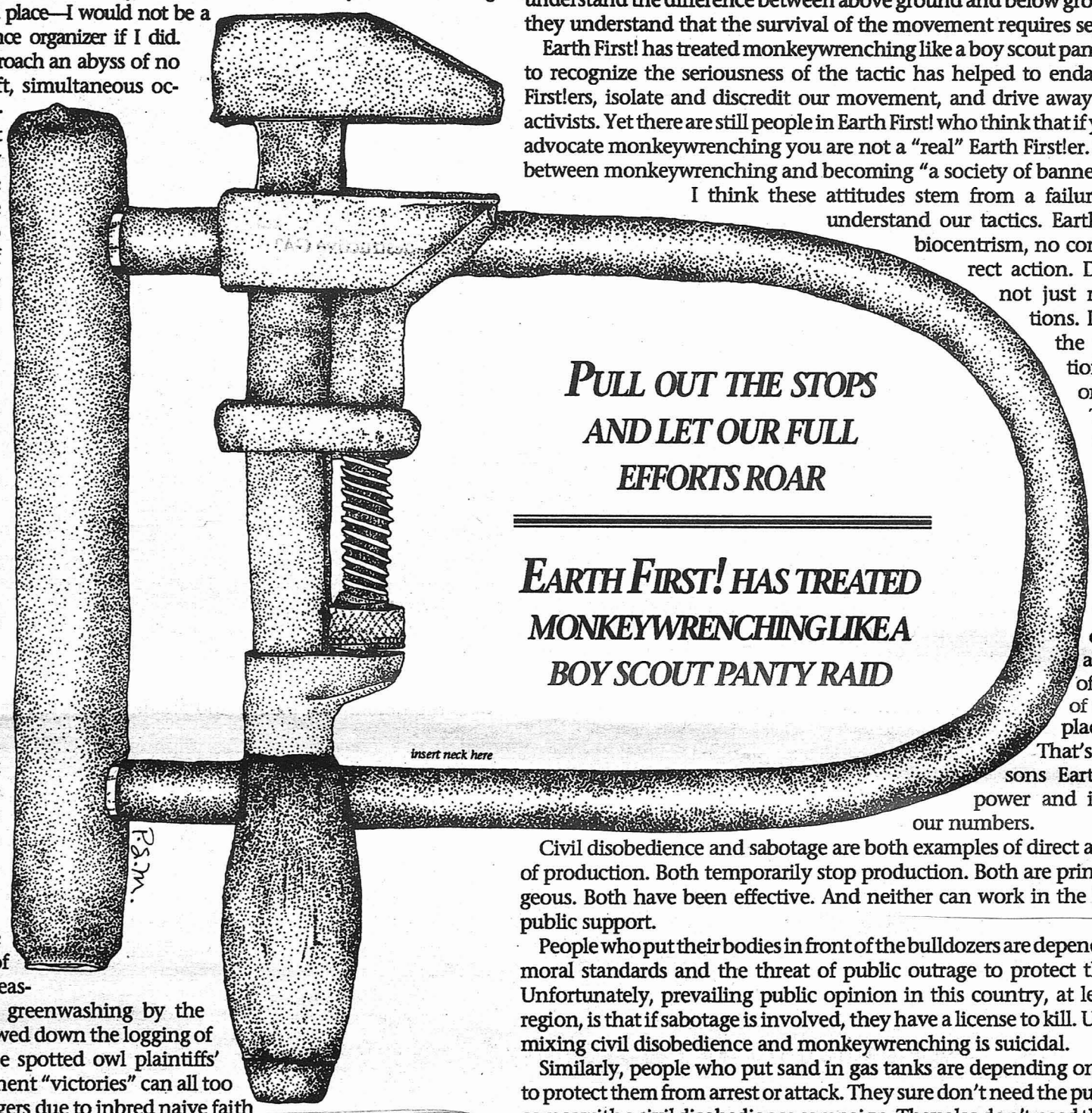
To Wrench or Not to Wrench

Synergistic Monkeywrenching & Civil Disobedience

By Wolverine

The following opinions are derived from a decade of experience with both civil disobedience and monkeywrenching (and a lot else) in the Earth First! movement, as well as additional experience with the anti-nuclear movement.

I come from the curious ideological background of having been both a dedicated nonviolence preparer and an ardent monkeywrencher. This is not to say I advocate doing both at the same time and place—I would not be a responsible civil disobedience organizer if I did. However, as we rapidly approach an abyss of no ecological biodiversity left, simultaneous occurrence of both is becoming not just predictable but inevitable. It is hardly worth debating—the wrenching could not be stopped anyway. (I'm also an anarchist and proud of it.) Who am I—or anyone else in the movement—to *tell* someone else what to do? We may have the power of persuasion at times, but certainly not the power of dictation—I don't want it and we shouldn't. For the means match the end.



Destruction of machines is not a violent act, as long as care is taken not to kill or seriously harm any life. I don't know of a single instance of EF! monkeywrenching killing or seriously injuring anyone (except the wrenchers)—and I think we would have heard. It has been shown that the Cloverdale incident was not an EF! spiking, despite the predictable media hoopla to the contrary.

Things have only gotten worse—except that there is a growing awareness of the problems and the increasing, reactive attempts at greenwashing by the government. We have slowed down the logging of ancient forests, but as the spotted owl plaintiffs' capitulation shows, imminent "victories" can all too easily slip through our fingers due to inbred naive faith in the system. So of all the times to pull out the stops and let our full efforts roar, this be it, folks. There are very few of us and we need to have the strength and effect of more. You don't need to publicly condone monkeywrenching or let your wrenching (or your "straight" activities) interfere with the other work you need to do. We just need to do whatever is most effective in the situations we face. As Lao Tzu said, "In action, watch the timing."

In quite a few cases, from the Cedar River Action Group campaign in Washington to the ancient forest campaign as a whole, the use of the full range of tactics seems to have brought positive results. Why is there so much media/government reaction against monkeywrenching (including spiking)? Because they're scared of it; it weakens them. All they care about is money—it's what fuels their destruction. So monkeywrenching has a valid role to play: it ups the ante; it puts greater pressure on them to consider if the project being wrenched is economically or politically viable. In some cases, it works—usually in combination with many other tactics in a concerted, long-range campaign which did not organize the monkeywrenching.

Even where wrenching is not associated with a larger campaign, it drains the system's energies, makes it easier for other activists to get a foothold in their attack. Who cares about our reputation as CD activists? The earth is at stake and the feds will attempt to do whatever they want to us anyway. If your group runs into problems because of association with monkeywrenching, change your group's name, but not its commitment. That has worked for many.

As for civil disobedience campaigns, the Franklin River blockades are a good example of what must happen in this country—but we need to get *many* more people involved at that level of risk. It will take more and better organizing and education than we have done. At this point we may not be able to attract enough people to remote areas to pull off that kind of sustained, large-scale CD, but we can try. We need to try everything that looks strategically effective, working together or separately—with mutual respect.

Monkeywrenching

By Judi Bari

Retreating into the hills after their impressive takeover of four towns in southern Mexico, the Zapatista Army of National Liberation dropped two power lines and called on their supporters to engage in other acts of sabotage.

Unlike Earth First!, the Zapatista Army does not publish a "Zapatista Journal," complete with tips on how to take down power lines, and listing the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the activists in a "Zapatista Directory." They understand the difference between above ground and below ground activities, and they understand that the survival of the movement requires separating the two.

Earth First! has treated monkeywrenching like a boy scout panty raid. Our failure to recognize the seriousness of the tactic has helped to endanger public Earth First!ers, isolate and discredit our movement, and drive away some of our best activists. Yet there are still people in Earth First! who think that if you won't publicly advocate monkeywrenching you are not a "real" Earth First!er. That the choice is between monkeywrenching and becoming "a society of banner hangers."

I think these attitudes stem from a failure to analyze and understand our tactics. Earth First! stands for biocentrism, no compromise, and direct action. Direct action does not just mean demonstrations. It means action at the point of production, designed to stop or slow production. This is in contrast to indirect action, such as elections and lobbying. In a society where power and elections are just a facade to maintain corporate control, direct action at the point of production is one of the most effective places we can work. That's one of the reasons Earth First! has had power and influence beyond our numbers.

Civil disobedience and sabotage are both examples of direct action at the point of production. Both temporarily stop production. Both are principled and courageous. Both have been effective. And neither can work in the long run without public support.

People who put their bodies in front of the bulldozers are depending on prevailing moral standards and the threat of public outrage to protect them from attack. Unfortunately, prevailing public opinion in this country, at least in the timber region, is that if sabotage is involved, they have a license to kill. Until that changes, mixing civil disobedience and monkeywrenching is suicidal.

Similarly, people who put sand in gas tanks are depending on their anonymity to protect them from arrest or attack. They sure don't need the public spotlight that comes with a civil disobedience campaign. They also don't need the access provided for FBI infiltrators when they associate with a public group like Earth First!

None of this is theoretical. We have 12 years of experience to back it up. How many more of us need to be bombed, jailed, or scared away before we figure this shit out?

England Earth First! has been taking some necessary steps to separate above ground and clandestine activities. Earth First!, the public group, has a non-violence code and does civil disobedience blockades. Monkeywrenching is done by Earth Liberation Front (ELF). Although Earth First! may sympathize with the activities of ELF, they do not engage in them.

If we are serious about our movement in the US, we will do the same. Earth First! is already an above ground group. We have above-ground publications, public events, and a yearly Rendezvous with open attendance. Civil disobedience and sabotage are both powerful tactics in our movement. For the survival of both, it's time to leave the night work to the elves in the woods.

THE INTERNATIONAL PR MACHINE:
ENVIRONMENTALISM Á LA BURSON-MARSTELLER

BY CARMELO RUIZ-MARRERO

Burson-Marsteller is one of the largest public relations firms on Earth. With offices in 27 countries and a list of customers that includes national governments and transnational corporations, B-M is an extremely powerful institution.

Let's forget for now that B-M has represented the US Army, as well as gross human rights violators, like Nigeria, South Korea, Romania's ex-dictator Ceaucescu, and the UNITA terrorists in Angola. Let's set aside for the moment that B-M's lobbying unit has downplayed the dangers of cigarette smoking for the American Tobacco Institute. Let's skip those issues and look at this firm's handling of the world's environment.

Burson-Marsteller promotes an elite form of "environmentalism" that serves the needs of the corporate world. The main purpose of this shallow environmentalism is to make the public believe that 1) the environmental crisis has been exaggerated by sensationalist and irresponsible activists, and 2) that "responsible" environmentalists work with, and not against, the corporate establishment.

B-M's clients have included:

•Union Carbide, of Bhopal tragedy fame. This corporation admits keeping files on activists, and alleges (in a leaked memo in 1991) that grassroots activists are linked to communists.

•Exxon, which hired B-M to counter the negative publicity from the Valdez oil spill.

•Babcock & Wilcox, builders of the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor.

•A.H. Robbins, makers of the Dalkon Shield I.U.D.

•British Columbia Forest Alliance, a wise use anti-environmental group.

•The union-busting, clearcutting, wise use movement-backing Louisiana-Pacific. With B-M's help, timber corporations like L-P are trying to convince their employees and the public that rural unemployment is caused by environmental fanatics, not by unsustainable logging practices.

B-M was hired by Eli Lilly (a pharmaceutical company that once had George Bush on its board) and Nutrasweet, a Monsanto subsidiary, to promote the use of BGH hormone, a product of both corporations which increases milk output, but has been linked to cows developing serious udder infections, and calves born with birth defects.

B-M is currently promoting Hydro-Quebec's James Bay II project, which if completed, will be the most destructive hydroelectric project in the history of North America. To promote the project, B-M flacks formed a bogus group of "concerned citizens", and hired a Vermont lobbying firm to neutralize the state's growing opposition to buying power from Hydro-Quebec.

James Bay II is only a small part of a vast water canalization project, which will re-route dozens of Canadian rivers for the exclusive use of transnational corporations in the western US and Mexico. The legal and political barriers that keep this plan from being carried out will be eliminated by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) ...and guess who promoted it in Washington DC?

THIS MODERN WORLD
BY TOM TOMORROW
IT'S TIME FOR YET ANOTHER LOOK AT HOW THE NEWS WORKS...STEP ONE: A CORPORATION WHICH HAS BEEN CAUGHT ENGAGING IN SOME ILLEGAL OR UNETHICAL ACT HIRES A PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM...
PEOPLE ARE UPSET BECAUSE WE'VE BEEN DUMPING TOXIC SLUDGE INTO THE WATER SUPPLY!
WELL--BY THE TIME WE'RE THROUGH, THEY'LL THANK YOU FOR IT!
STEP TWO: THE P.R. FIRM PROCEEDS TO MANIPULATE PUBLIC OPINION IN A VARIETY OF DEVIOUS, UNDERHANDED WAYS-- SUCH AS ANONYMOUSLY PLANTING OP-ED PIECES IN THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS...
What's So Bad About Toxic Sludge?
by Joe Pundit
...AS WELL AS SENDING OUT SLICKLY-PRODUCED "VIDEO NEWS RELEASES" WHICH MANY CASH-STRAPPED LOCAL NEWS DEPARTMENTS AIR VIRTUALLY UNEDITED...GIVING CORPORATE PROPAGANDA THE APPEARANCE OF OBJECTIVE REPORTING...
...AND SO YOU SEE, TOXIC SLUDGE IS ACTUALLY QUITE GOOD FOR YOU!
STEP THREE: PUBLIC OPINION IS SWAYED BY THIS ONSLAUGHT OF MEDIA MANIPULATION MASQUERADING AS NEWS...SINCE, AS P.R. FIRMS WELL UNDERSTAND, ANY LIE REPEATED OFTEN ENOUGH BECOMES TRUE...
I CAN'T IMAGINE WHY WE EVER WORRIED ABOUT TOXIC SLUDGE!
YES--HOW SILLY WE WERE!

Yes, you guessed it. The Mexican government hired B-M to promote NAFTA in the US. B-M subcontracted the job to William Brock's lobbying firm. Brock has been a senator, Republican party chairman, US trade representative, and secretary of labor. He participated in early negotiations of the US-Canadian Free Trade agreement, and has co-chaired the MTN Coalition, which "educates" the public about, and lobbies for the environmentally-destructive GATT.

B-M's operations in Canada are directed by Alan E. Gotlieb, deputy chairman of the Trilateral Commission, a super-elite think tank, founded by Kissinger and the Rockefellers, that promotes free trade as the solution to all the world's problems. Commission members include former EPA chief and current CEO of Browning Ferris Industries William Ruckelshaus, as well as top executives of AT&T, Chase Manhattan, CNN, Coca-Cola, Dow, DuPont, General Electric, ITT, Mitsubishi, Sony, and Xerox. George Bush, Bill Clinton, Warren Christopher, and UNCED secretary Maurice Strong are among the Commission's veterans.

The Trilateral Commission recently published *Beyond Interdependence: Meshing the World's Economy and the Earth's Ecology*, a book that has become the capitalist manifesto on environmental matters. This document argues that the academic, political and business elites of North America, Western Europe and Japan are the only people qualified to save the world's environment. In an incredible Orwellian intellectual maneuver, the environmental crisis is used as a justification for a brutally undemocratic world order.

With this sort of environmental record, it should not come as a surprise that Burson-Marsteller was hired by the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD), the flagship of "green capitalism." The BCSD, brainchild of the Swiss multibillionaire banker and Nestle board member Stephan Schmidheiny, is little more than a corporate front charged with packaging hard-line capitalism as the only force that can save the world's environment. BCSD members include the CEOs of Chevron, Dow, DuPont, Mitsubishi, Nissan, 3M, Shell, and Browning Ferris Industries as well as business interests from many countries.

In conclusion, the powers-that-be are using PR agencies like Burson-Marsteller and pro-business think tanks in an all-out effort to contain the formidable challenge of grassroots environmentalism by co-opting it, and making it "safe" and uncontroversial. When one hears cute expressions like "our common future," one should ask questions such as: Does a Puerto Rican fisherman, a subsistence farmer in Botswana, or a carpenter in Oregon share a common future with an executive of DuPont or Exxon?

Stone Mountain Victory

continued from page 1

Old quarry equipment on Stone Mountain

Photo by Larry Winslett

This is a great victory for future generations. Those who come here will not have to see this beautiful mountain marred by a mile and a half of concrete and steel. However the greatest victory of all is for the mountain itself. Stone Mountain has already suffered enough at the hands of profit-motivated development.

The night sky on November 29 was filled with the light of a brilliant full moon. After everyone else had finally gone home, I climbed the mountain with only the moonlight to guide me. It wasn't until then, walking up the proposed route on this wonderful clear night, that it really began to sink in that we no longer have to fight this horrible plan. The mountain was a very special place that night, bathed in moonlight, gentle breeze and the calls of the owls. My feelings were hard to describe, like none I've experienced before. Words do not really suffice, it was a feeling that was overwhelming and enveloped all my senses. I can say it felt damn good; the mountain was safe...at least for now.

Equally good news is that the proposed rowing venue for the 1996 Olympic Games has been moved from the park. This would have required major reconstruction of the Park's lakes, likely by blasting. The event will now be held on Lake Lanier north of Atlanta. The lake is one of the Corps of Engineers' infamous power-generating holding ponds, so the impact in these areas will be less significant. Environmental problems, public opposition and projected cost overruns were cited as reasons for relocating this venue.

The overall Olympic outlook for Stone Mountain Park is greatly improved. The original eight proposed Olympic venues have withered to only three. Plans for tennis, archery and cycling areas are all that remain. Of these only the tennis courts have been given a go-ahead by the SMMA.

There is still much work to be done. Unfortunately the same management team that concocted these outrageous projects is still intact. We will have to remain vigilant in our efforts. There's a recovery plan to implement, three federal candidate species to protect, refocusing future management decisions to put nature first, and other Olympic and master plan projects to question. We must also now work to legislate permanent protection for the park's designated Natural District, including all of Stone Mountain.

In closing I want to thank all our new friends across the country (and Europe) who have written to offer support, help, and much appreciated advice and guidance. I also especially want to thank the Earth First! Journal staff for putting the word out about Stone Mountain when no one else would listen or seem to care. I thank you and much more importantly Stone Mountain thanks you.

New Jersey Pinelands:

Nation's First National Reserve Needs Help

BY BART SEMCER

The Pinelands National Reserve, comprising roughly 1.1 million acres of southern New Jersey, was established to preserve a natural treasure. A relic of the last glacial retreat, it is one of the rarest ecosystems in North America. Small expanses are scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, with the New Jersey tract being the largest. Relatively unpopulated and undeveloped, it represents the greatest hope for wildland recovery along the mid-Atlantic coast. But like so many other wild places, the Pinelands is under constant threat from development. The agency responsible for its protection, the State Pinelands Commission, is powerless to enforce regulations governing land use in the region. Now there is a move to give the Commission the power it needs to stop those who would destroy this beautiful and unique area. The mining industry and others who stand to gain from ecosystem destruction have mobilized against further protection for the Pinelands, and their voice is strong. Preservationists continue their push, but like the rest of the wild earth, time for the Pinelands is running out.

History: Natural and Otherwise

Named the "Pine Barrens" by the Europeans because of its sterile and sandy soil, the Pinelands ecosystem comprises approximately 1.3 million acres. It is a land of dense pitch pine and low elevation oak forests, dotted with sweetgum and red maple, slow-moving, unpolluted, tea-colored streams, cedar swamps and coastal marshes. Over 11,338 species of birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates call it home and today at least 578 of those are either endangered or threatened (not counting the invertebrates—no one's sure about them). The bobcat and the black bear have been extirpated in the area as a result of human activity. The beaver, once locally extinct due to unregulated trapping, has been reintroduced successfully and is now common in the region. The eastern coyote appears to be a newcomer and by all accounts is increasing in both range and population density.

In the Pines, 299 species of birds have been identified, 163 of which are local breeders. All of these identified species are classified by the state of New Jersey as either endangered or threatened, with two species, the bald eagle and peregrine falcon, listed as endangered by the federal government. The coastal marshes of the Pinelands provide a needed stopover for migratory waterfowl as well as wintering areas and habitat for waders and raptors such as the osprey.

The total number of amphibians and reptiles in the Pinelands is unusually large for an area with a northern climate. Fifty-nine species, including 18 varieties of snakes, 15 frogs and toads, 12 turtles and 11 species of salamanders have been identified in the New Jersey Pinelands. Nine of these have been listed as either threatened or endangered by the state, the most famous being the Pine Barrens treefrog.

It is the vegetation, however, which gives the Pinelands its distinct character. The mosaic created by two primary vegetation types—an upland complex dominated by pine and oak forests, and a lowland complex of hardwood and cedar swamps, bogs, pitch pine and coastal marshes—directly influences the distribution of individual species and community composition. In these complexes are found 580 species of plants native to the region, 72 of which are currently facing extinction. It is also here that 133 species of plants reach the northern or southern terminus of their geographical distribution. Species like the blazing star and Pickering's morning glory are considered endemic, while others like the broom crowberry are considered by botanists to be relict; their once widely distributed populations now limited to only a small area.

The waters of the Pinelands are slow-moving and tea-colored, the result of a high tannin content. Here run twenty "Wild and Scenic Rivers" according to the standards of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Within these forests of pitch pine and cedar bogs four major watersheds originate, recharging a 17 trillion-gallon aquifer, one of the continent's largest.

In short, the New Jersey Pinelands is a very special place.

Yet this was not always recognized. As with much of the rest of the northeast, the Pinelands were plundered quickly following European occupation. Very little virgin forest remains. Parts of the forest have been clearcut as many as five times over the past centuries, with the trees going to feed the furnaces of the iron industry and supply the shipbuilding trade. Sand and gravel mining operations have been active in the region since the late 1700s, supplying the raw material for glass manufacturers. With the settlers came roads, crisscrossing and fragmenting the forest. But as the furnaces cooled and the western frontier was invaded, families that colonized the Pines began to leave, towns disappeared and the forest began to reclaim its birthright.

In the early 1960s, however, civilization once again reared its ugly head and looked toward the Pines. The New York Port Authority and the Pines' remaining small villages saw the area as the prime site for construction of a new jetport and small city designed to attract a quarter of a million people. In response, local conservationists petitioned the federal government for the creation of a Pinelands National Monument. They didn't get exactly what they asked for. In 1978, in a rare demonstration of wisdom, Congress created the Pinelands National Reserve, the first in the nation. Five years later the United Nations recognized the region as an International Biosphere Reserve. The jetport and city were never built.

The National Reserve covers 1.1 million acres of the Pinelands Ecosystem and is a patchwork of public and private lands. It is divided into a number of areas, each receiving a different degree of ecological protection; an ill-named preservation area, an agricultural production area, special agricultural areas, a federal installation area, forest areas and rural development areas. Overseeing all this is the State Pinelands Commission (SPC), a state agency mandated to enforce the regulations laid down in the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP).

The CMP is not an ecologically perfect document, but the government has yet to produce one. It does, however, contain provisions which address issues that many activists still only dream of having in their forest plans. The need for dispersal corridors is discussed in depth, as is forest fragmentation, and the plan mandates that such corridors be maintained and fragmentation reduced to a bare minimum. It calls for the preservation of areas of critical ecological importance—watersheds, roadless areas, etc. It sets down strict guidelines for all resource extraction and these regulations apply equally on both public and private lands. Unfortunately, for all these decent regulations, the SPC was never given enforcement powers through the levying of fines or other legal action. Private industry had been left to follow the CMP at its leisure, and the land is suffering.

In 1992 New Jersey State Assemblyman Lee Solomon and State Senator William Gormley introduced a bill which would give the State Pinelands Commission the power to levy fines against violators of the Comprehensive Management Plan. The mining industry (angered over recently being denied further expansion within the Pinelands) and abuse groups have mobilized against the bill, hoping to defeat it and weaken the SPC.

A hearing on the issue was held on December 15, 1993, where environmentalists and miners faced off in what will probably be a long and heated conflict. Christine Whitman, the newly elected governor of New Jersey, has declared that "the environment is not an issue," and it appears the bill will not receive much state support. Although painted as a state issue, it is not—no more than the Alaskan wolf murders are. Outside support for this legislation is needed to remind New Jersey that this is a National Reserve and not a playground for locals to wantonly exploit.

Please write or call Senator William Gormley, 133 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 303, Atlantic City, NJ 08401 phone (609) 345-0013.

Tell him you demand further protection for the Pinelands.

Send a copy of your letter to the Pinelands Preservation Alliance, 114 Hanover St., Pemberton, NJ 08068.

For more information, contact PPA at (609) 894-8000, or seek out *Protecting New Jersey Pinelands*, edited by Beryl Robichaud Collins and Emily Russell, Rutgers University Press, 1988.

Wild in Whitehorse

continued from page 1

The aftermath couldn't have been better. The government was on the defensive for taking money from a trophy-hunting group, and their own "communications manager" embarrassed them even further by whining and complaining about the positive coverage we received in the local press.

Friends of the Wolf! is in good position for this campaign. We are well-supplied and extremely motivated. Many Yukoners detest their government, and although not necessarily biocentric, they are largely opposed to wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars killing wolves for the benefit of trophy hunters. Any amount of external pressure, however applied, will have great effect on those sweating, squirming thugs in their pin-stripe parkas. Give them a call. Tell them that you and all your friends are considering taking up permanent, ACTIVE residence here. They'll love you, and so will the wolves.

John Ostashek, Yukon Government Leader, 20 Evergreen Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon. Home phone (403) 668-7323, fax (403) 668-4197

Bill Brewster, Minister of Renewable Resources. Home phone (403) 633-5057.

Dennis Senger, Communications Manager, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources. Home phone (403) 667-7715.

Update! On January 17, three Friends of the Wolf protesters disrupted proceedings of the Yukon legislature for five hours after chaining themselves to each other and a railing. They howled like wolves to announce their presence, over the objections of Speaker Alan Nordling, and began reading a two-page message denouncing the wolf kill on ecological, ethical, scientific, and political grounds. All three members, including FoW Executive Director Dennis Alvey, were arrested for mischief by "causing a disturbance." They certainly did!

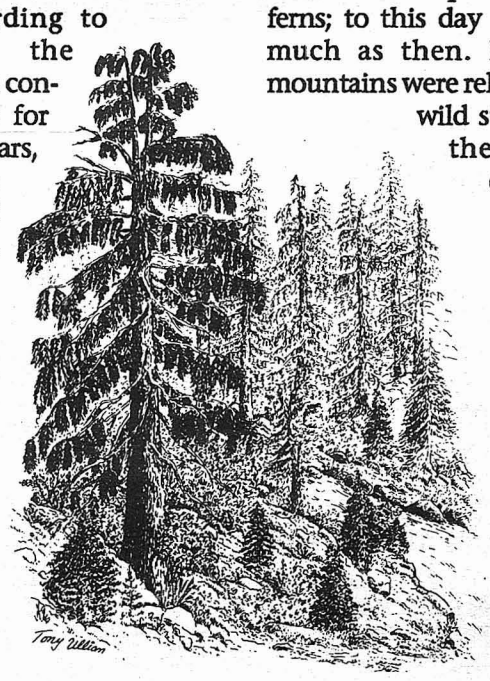
Time in the Siskiyous

BY STEVE MARSDEN

There is this place. It's a mysterious place, where landscapes of red desert are side by side with temperate rainforest, where dense stands of giant old trees are adjacent to open pine savannah carpeted with native bunchgrass. Mountains here run primarily east and west in contrast to the north to south orientation typical of most mountain ranges. These mountains are made of rocks so old they are beyond our understanding of time, some more than 200 million years old, eons to the human mind. These old craggies, like the faces of some very old men, are weathered and deeply furrowed; gullies and ravines run in all the directions of the compass, with steep, nearly vertical walls. There are many species here, very many.

This place has several names: the Kalmiopsis, the Siskiyous, the Klamath Knot. It is home to the most biologically diverse forest in the western United States, and is the most diverse conifer forest in the world. If biodiversity is the hallmark of the tropical rainforest, then surely this is the rainforest of the west, with more than 3,500 different species and subspecies of plants. This is a region of co-evolutionary paradox, where relict endemics make their last stand among rapidly evolving new species. Big and wild and vulnerable, over 300,000 acres of unprotected wilderness remain against all the odds of technological consumption.

This place is also called National Forest, so the bulldozers and chainsaws have already taken a grim toll. While much has been lost forever, still more is wanted to feed the voracious appetites of the timber industry. Even though these mountains hold the largest unprotected roadless wilderness on the west coast from the Canadian border to Mexico, this last refuge for a tremendously varied community of life would be gutted under the Clinton administration's proposed Option 9 logging plan. The government cares not at all that according to paleobotanists, the Siskiyous have been continually vegetated for over 100 million years, isolated from the great lava flows of western North America and repeated ice ages. The ancient forest, memory of an unrepeatable natural history, is being put at risk by the vagaries of political compromise.



Walking along a ridgeline through an ancient forest of weeping spruce, Port Orford cedar, and Shasta red fir, I think about this latest proposed plan for the Siskiyous. How can the world not seem turned upside down? In front of me stands a massive weeping spruce, a tree found in only a score of stands in these mountains and nowhere else in the world. As impressive as that individual tree is, consider that the weeping spruce as a species survived the changing of the guard from the age of dinosaurs to the age of mammals.

When reptiles ruled the earth and our antecedents scurried for cover, the Kalmiopsis was an island off the western coast of North America. The Klamath mountains, carried along with the continent, were moving inexorably north. At that time the Klamaths were low rolling hills and the land was covered by a tropical forest.

The tectonic plate that the offshore island rode ground against the continent and was forced beneath it, or subducted. The island was sheared off its descending plate, resulting in a massive collision between the island and the North American plate. It was the geological equivalent of smashing together two layer cakes, each buckling, twisting, turning on end. Through the fault lines created, other rock from deep within the earth was forced to the surface.

The most unusual of all the different types of intrusive rock was the serpentine-peridodite. Characterized by a high content of heavy metals and low soil fertility, it is a harsh base for plants to adapt to. In the south Kalmiopsis, one of these peridodite intrusions covers over 150 square miles. Known as the Josephine Sheet, it is the world's largest known body of this rock. In a land that receives more then 80 inches of rain a year, this dissected plateau is a red desert. Still unforgiving in its soil chemistry, this area is the site for many of the rare and endangered plants found in the Siskiyous.

As island and continent crashed, a temperate climate was replacing a tropical one. The seasons became cooler, though mild and moist. By 75 million years ago, the tropical forest had retreated south. In its place grew an evergreen forest—giant redwoods, ancestral cedars, lowland firs, and hemlocks covered the Klamaths and vast stretches of the west. Primitive tailed frogs and giant salamanders lived beneath the towering canopy, archaic rodents called aplodontia chewed sword ferns; to this day their lives continue much as then. For millennia the mountains were relatively quiet and the wild streams and rivers of the redwood forest eroded the peaks, melted the stone, wore them round.

The regime of seasons we experience in this place now, hot dry summers and mild wet winters, slowly began to intensify about 30 million years ago as a general trend, give or take the occasional ice age or xerothermic period. As the summers grew drier across the inland empire of the west, many species including Port Orford cedar, pacific yew, and of course the redwoods, withdrew to the north coast side of the Klamath range, where they continue to thrive today.

Increasingly dry and hot summers resulted in the steady migration of another forest community as the redwoods retreated. Moving north from the Sierra, drought tolerant and fire adapted forests of pine mixed with madrones and other broadleaf evergreens, occupying the low and midslope elevations. Many of the species associated with this mixed pine forest, such as sugar pine and Jeffrey pine, find in the Klamath mountains their most northern populations, their genetic edge.

At about the same time the pines moved in, the Klamaths began a steady rise yet again, along with the Cascades. Similar mountain building continues today and is evidenced by the deeply cut river courses.

With the advent of the recent series of ice ages, the northern boreal forest was pushed south. It may appear strange to consider a period that began some 100,000+ years ago as recent, but here in these timeless mountains, it is as yesterday morning. Once again a community of life found sanctuary in the convoluted ranges. Here, the ice sheets did not cover the land, glaciers about the peaks were small, and the cold mountain slopes provided the right habitat for spruce, true fir and lodgepole pine. At the close of the last glacial phase about 12,000 years ago, the boreal forests retreated north. In sites where the microclimate resembles that of the cold latitudes, you can still find relict stands of Alaska yellow cedar, silver fir, and weeping spruce. In the mountain hideaways of the Klamath Province are representations of every major forest type found in the west.

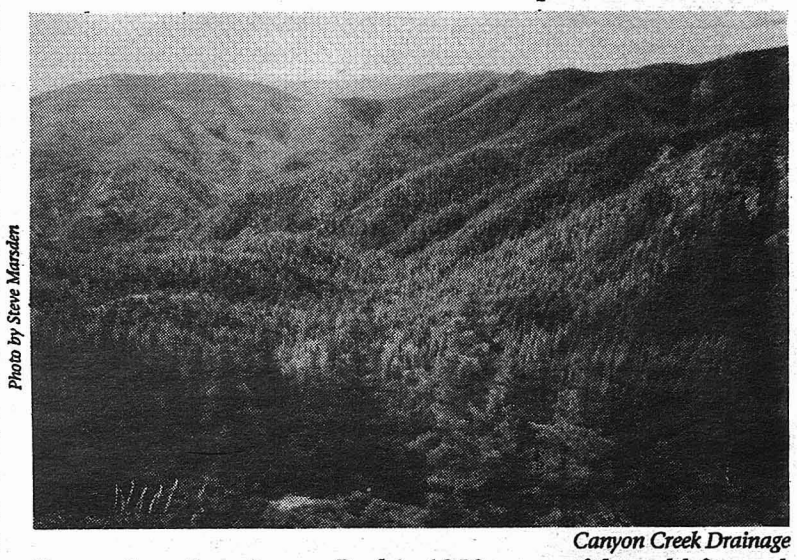


Photo by Steve Marsden

Canyon Creek Drainage

At contact, when miners arrived in the Kalmiopsis, they came to the junction of two creeks; there a band of Takilma people showed the newcomers the gold they lusted for. Settling the banks of the smaller creek, they named it Canyon for the watershed created by rock and water tumbling from the heights. From the top of Canyon Peak you can see where the sun sets on the Pacific, and from the head of the canyon falling toward the sunrise across the Illinois and Rogue Rivers to the distant Cascades stands the volcano Mt. McCloughin. Everything in view to the east was the home of the Takilma Nation. For untold generations they had lived here, but only seven years after the founding of the Canyon mining camp they would be driven from their home. The war thus begun has been going on for 140 years. The new logging plan is the latest battle.

The Canyon headwaters are within the largest unprotected wilderness left in the coast range, the 105,000-acre South Kalmiopsis. On steep slopes of its tributary streams ancient forests of pine, cedar, and fir stand as they did when the miners arrived. Most of the Klamaths have been logged now, but not here. However, the modern miners, the ones wearing the green shirts, are out in Canyon's ancient forest marking pieces to be cut down and locating where roads should be built. And it's not only here that the Forest Service is planning to mine the wild—they also want the primeval forests of the North Kalmiopsis to be further reduced to so many 2x4s and sheets of plywood.

The Clinton administration's logging plan, we are told, is based on science. Remarkably, roadless areas were not even considered during the planning. Forest Service scientists never even looked at maps of what roadless wilderness remain. They never gave a thought to starting at the beginning, keeping the last of that memory of 100 million years, even though all the evidence of conservation biology tells even Forest Service scientists that to begin protecting biological diversity requires leaving what little is left alone. Instead the Forest Service chose to take up where their immediate past had left off and call it compromise. So now this rugged world apart from saws and roads faces still another onslaught in the coming year if this is to be the final plan.

Back in 1850, some of the gold-fevered miners that first came to the Kalmiopsis formed a group called "the exterminators." Their purpose was psychopathic and single-minded: to murder as many Takilma men, women and children as they could, and they did just that. The same consciousness saw gold and blasted the earth, saw lush valley land and took it, saw wolves and grizzlies in these mountains and murdered them for sport and in the name of progress. That consciousness sees the remaining wild forest and wants to cut it.

The miners who killed innocent people may be long dead, but the consciousness that would exploit the last of the wild Siskiyous lives on in civilized bureaucracies and well-appointed board rooms. Walking through these forests, the memory of a human life seems such an ephemeral thing, institutional memory shorter still. Like the Takilma people and the wild mountains, do we have any real choice but to resist the short-term mindset of exploitation, of death? Howl for the timeless mountains, Howl for the wild.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Under the Clinton logging plan, the unprotected Wild Siskiyou would be opened to roading and clearcutting this year. It's time to expose this travesty before the forest falls. Come hike the Siskiyou this summer, before it's too late. Let the Forest Service know that the roadless Siskiyou is to stay wild.

For more information and updates, contact the Siskiyou Regional Education Project, PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523; phone (503) 592-4459, fax (503) 592-2653. Your donations support a fierce local defense of the wilderness ($20 gets you action alerts and a newsletter subscription).

Steve Marsden is the new Executive Director for the Siskiyou Regional Education Project.

Austin Habitat Conservation Plan Defeated

BY HANK ERB

In November, Austin defeated a $48 million bond issue to finance a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Austin Earth First! found itself alone among area environmental groups in opposing the bonds. Why would we oppose raising 48 million dollars to buy 29,000 acres of habitat and park land for a habitat plan that Secretary of the Interior, bruce Babbitt, called a model for the nation? Because 200,000 acres of habitat would have been immediately opened to development and endangered species would have died in the process.

Austin sits on the edge of two geological features, the beautiful Hill Country of the Edwards Plateau to the west and the Blackland Prairie to the east. The Blackland Prarie was fertile farm land and was settled first. Most of it was cleared and plowed under over a hundred years ago. All that remains of the original prairie is in a few graveyards dating back to the 1800's. Luckily, the rocky soils of the Edwards Plateau discouraged farming, and development remained light while Austin remained a small town.

But in the 1970s and 80s Austin's population doubled, and urbanization began to push west. The Hill Country would have been bulldozed and paved long before endangered species were discovered on it had it not been for the savings and loan scandal, which turned our boom into a bust in the '80s. But the bulldozers of the high tech industry and some of the biggest developers in the country are now poised with only two small birds, five insects and Earth First! standing in the way of the new boom of the '90s.

The Balcones Canyonland Conservation Plan (BCCP) was started five years ago to deal with the "habitat problem." From the beginning the BCCP committee viewed the plan much like one Sierra Clubber, who stated, "The BCCP will free developers from the straight jacket of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)." The committee was heavily influenced by the developers and politicians who made up its majority. When an Economic Impact Study was done by the University of Texas, it blatantly stated that more habitat would be developed with the BCCP than with no plan at all. This was seen as a plus by everyone except Austin Earth First!

The BCCP would have protected less than 50% of the species habitat and as little as 29% in some cases. The habitat was fragmented into many small islands as influential developers were able to get their land left out of the habitat to be protected. The area began to look like Swiss cheese, with the remaining habitat being the holes. The proposed development was massive urban development—huge shopping centers, high-rise office buildings, subdivisions with golf courses and thousands of houses. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt said he saw the BCCP as a great urban park much like Central Park in New York City. That would be fine if we were trying to protect pigeons.

The BCCP would be the only HCP in the country funded by local taxpayers. Not only would the habitat be opened to development, but taxpayers would be financing that development to the tune of $70 million. The bond elections for the financing were divided in two. Austin's bonds for $22 million had already passed, and the county's bonds for $48 million were up for election on November 2nd. Environmentalists were told that if they didn't support the bonds they would get no plan at all. Fish and Wildlife backed up this threat by saying that with no plan they would have to approve all permits, and this would fragment the habitat even worse and the species would die. Most environmentalists believed those threats and felt that the BCCP was the best they could do. They often made statements that even if the endagered species died, at least we would still have some nice parks.

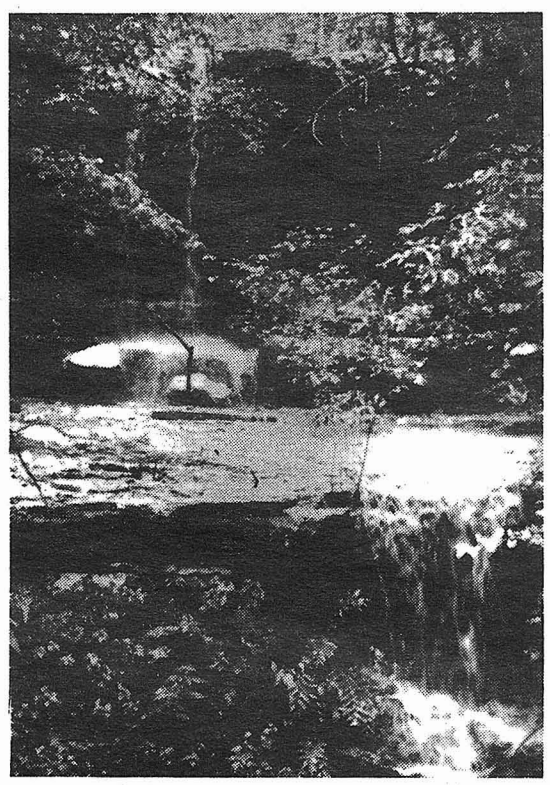


Photo by Tim Jones

Endangered species habitat along Barton Creek in Austin.

Thinking he had environmentalists cornered, the mayor of Austin opened negotiations with one of the major developers. The developer, Freeport McMoRan, owns the largest gold mine in the world, and their fertilizer plant in Louisiana is the worst water polluter in the US. Their proposed development lies in the middle of endangered species habitat and sits on the watershed of Austin's most sensitive creek. Freeport's lawyer sat on the BCCP committee and their property was left out of the plan. Austin environmentalists have successfully fought Freeport's development for four years, but now Freeport was proposing building almost 6000 houses and 5.7 million square feet of commercial space on 4000 acres. This was more than their previous proposals and more than city law and building codes would allow. Our County Judge then threatened to not put the county BCCP bond issue on the ballot if the city did not approve the development agreement with Freeport. Environmentalists who supported the BCCP were now in the position of having to support Freeport's development to save the BCCP. They did.

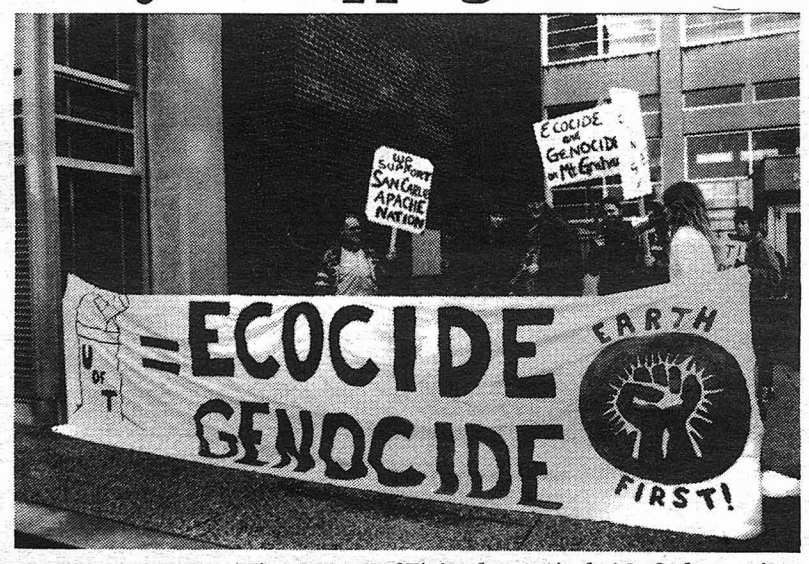
Of course Earth First! supported neither the BCCP or the agreement. A coalition was formed with disaffected members of other groups and a three-month campaign was begun by occupying Austin's city hall and the mayor's office, where four of us were arrested for locking on to the mayor's chair. We then published three newsletters and distributed 18,000 copies all over the city informing the public of the facts that the other groups and publications failed to mention. We testified at the almost nightly board and commission hearings, many of which were televised. The environmental community during this time was in chaos. Meetings became forums for public and personal attacks, many narrowly avoiding physical confrontation. Our coalition members were attacked by developers, politicians and environmentalists alike. But after three months, on November 2, the public defeated the bond issue by just over 2,000 votes. Freeport's development agreement collapsed two days later.

Although most environmentalists believed the threats that the BCCP was their only chance to save the habitat and would be the only plan they would get, a new plan was drafted within days. The new plan, almost exactly like the old one, has a timetable that culminates next August. August is the first date, by state law, that a bond issue can be repeated.

In the next 6 months, Austin Earth First! will oppose any repeat of the same plan and continue to push for a plan that will protect sufficient habitat and limit development. The BCCP and other plans around the country are compromises forced by threat. The reason they are not working is because of national policy. Section 10(a)(1)(A) and (B) af the ESA says that taking of an endangered species can be permitted for scientific study or if it is incidental. Only James Watt could consider the bulldozing of hundreds of thousands of acres of habitat to build high-rise office buildings and shopping centers incidental to an already endangered species. The very first paragraph of the ESA says, "The Congress finds and declares that various species of fish, wildlife, and plants in the United States have been rendered extinct as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation." Twenty years later economic development is still untempered. Where is the change in environmental policy that all those recycling yuppies and liberals voted for a year and a half ago?

In Austin, if the law continues to prevent the taking of private property to protect endangered species, we will push for building regulations on that land. One house per hundred acres sounds about right. NO COMPROMISE.

They're Dropping Like Flies!



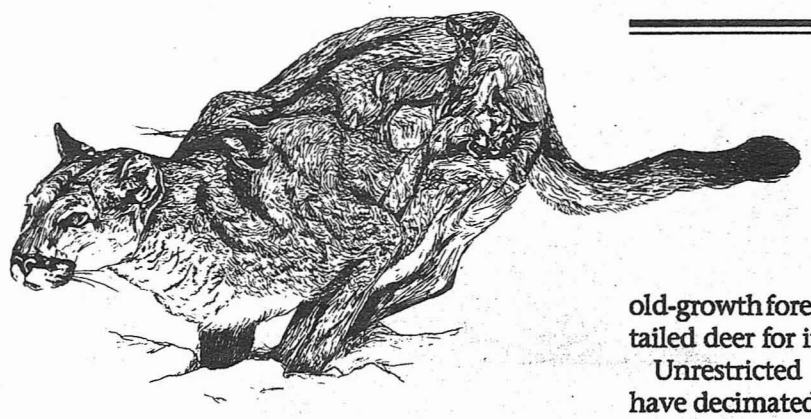
Toronto EF!ers protest U of T's involvement in the Mt. Graham project.

BY AUSTIN TRAIN, EF! TORONTO

Earth First! Toronto is celebrating! The University of Toronto's Astronomy Department has officially dropped out of potential partnership in the Mt. Graham Columbus telescope project. The action was taken after a December EF! demonstration and a press and letter campaign aimed at the department. The reasons given were financial, but the groups involved here know that the department had received a lot of pressure from the press and the community regarding the project's ecological and cultural destruction. The quick response was exactly what we were looking for.

So yes, boys and girls, some stories do have happy endings. Along with persuading U of T to drop out of the project, we have also educated a large number of people here in Toronto about Mt. Graham, and our work on this issue will continue. Next, we're looking at contacting the other schools still considering participating (U of Pittsburgh and Michigan State U), and persuading them to join U of T in scuttling the project.

Oregon Hunting Reform Initiative



The Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition (OBCC) has launched a statewide campaign to stop bear baiting and hound hunting of bears and cougars. A similar but more restrictive initiative passed in Colorado in 1992.

Currently, state law allows hunters to use these disgusting methods to hunt cougars and bears. On a typical bear or cougar hunt, a hunting guide releases a pack of radio-collared hounds which pursue the animal. The hounds relentlessly chase the bear or cougar until eventually the frightened, exhausted animal climbs a tree to escape the dogs. The hunters pick up the radio signal on a hand-held directional antenna and follow the signal to its source. The trophy hunter then shoots the trapped animal at point-blank range.

The proposed measure would also prohibit the baiting of bears. In this case, the hunter sets up a bait station by filling a 55-gallon drum with rotting meat, jelly donuts or candy. He then waits behind a blind or in a tree until a bear discovers the bait station, and shoots the animal as s/he feeds. Often bait stations are set up before the hunting season to get bears "habituated" to the hunters' set-up. It is similar to shooting a caged lion in a zoo.

The coalition is seeking volunteers to help circulate petitions to help circulate petitions to qualify the measure for Oregon's November, 1994, ballot. We need to gather 100,000 signatures by July, 1994.

If you would like to help, contact the Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition, 4511 SE Hawthorne, #204, Portland, OR 97215; (503) 232-8626. In Eugene call (503) 346-4356.

—Oregon Bear and Cougar Coalition

Protect the Archipelago Wolf!

On December 10, 1993, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation filed a petition to list the Alexander Archipelago Wolf under the Endangered Species Act. Native to the islands and mainland of southeast Alaska, the wolf resides in the old-growth forests, and depends mostly on Sitka black-tailed deer for its prey.

Unrestricted hunting, logging, and roadbuilding have decimated the population. Although the Alaska Department of Fish and Game doesn't know what the population is, it estimates that about 50% of the population is killed each year, mostly by hunting. This reduction is especially harmful to isolated island populations, which may only contain a few individuals. The Tongass National Forest plans to reduce old growth stands in the area by 60-70%.

Both the wolf and deer are dependent on old growth. Deer are especially vulnerable in winter, when clearcuts are blanketed in snow, eliminating their source of foraged food. Second growth is also inadequate, because the dense canopy admits no light, and thus there is little undergrowth. The wolf is also much more vulnerable in heavily roaded areas, and cannot survive in areas with more than .58 km of road per square km, but the Tongass National Forest plans 1.55 km/square km. This will allow hunters and trappers to destroy more wolves than can be replaced each year.

Please write to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt in support of this ESA petition, and use the above facts to the greatest extent possible. Babbitt's address is Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

For more information, write or call the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, PO Box 18327, Boulder, CO 80308-8327; phone (303) 442-3037.

—Biodiversity Legal Foundation

Bill Would Reform Colorado Wildlife Agencies

by Michael Robinson

A Colorado state representative has plans to restructure the Colorado Wildlife Commission and the Division of Wildlife (CDW), respectively the state's wildlife policy-making and implementing bodies. The proposed changes would mandate protection of biological diversity and endangered species as the agency's highest priorities.

The Division of Wildlife and the Wildlife Commission have traditionally catered mainly to hunters. Far more pernicious is the agencies' hidden commitment to ranching interests. Three of the eight current wildlife commissioners have direct ties to the ranching industry, and four former commissioners were ranchers.

The Commission has been adamantly fighting wolf and grizzly bear recovery in Colorado for twelve years. Last year, the Division of Wildlife gave $36,600 to Animal Damage Control (ADC) to massacre predators. Just as bad, the Division has evolved an entirely passive approach to habitat protection and endangered species recovery; where potential conflicts occur with ranchers, very little gets done.

To make CDW accountable to different ideals, State Representative Dorothy Rupert, of Boulder, has introduced the Colorado Wildlife and Biodiversity Protection Act. The bill would reduce the number of ranchers on the Wildlife Commission; end "depredation" payments to ranchers whose livestock are killed by predators on public land; end payments to ranchers whose hay is eaten by elk in cases where their public land permits are rated in "poor condition" (overgrazing on public lands is often the reason elk are forced onto private lands to eat); end state payments to ADC; and eliminate local predator and rodent control boards. No longer would ranching interests form the foundation of the Division of Wildlife's institutional culture.

Rupert's bill also mandates state endangered species habitat designation and protection, the main element in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) lacking in Colorado statutes. The act instructs the state to intervene in the federal land management planning processes to protect habitat. The bill also gives the state agency jurisdiction over plants and invertebrates, in order to recognize the relationships within an ecosystem and provide protection for imperiled species before a federal ESA listing becomes necessary.

The act is based on a proposal drafted by Sinapu, Colorado's wolf reintroduction group. While elements of Sinapu's proposal did not make it into the final legislation, the bill is still a tremendous step in the right direction: a reformed agency, and real ecosystem protection based on protecting the elements that make up an ecosystem. Unfortunately, the bill will first have to pass the Colorado House Agriculture Committee, dominated by guess which industry...

What you can do: If you live in Colorado, contact your state representative and senator at the State Capitol, 200 E. Colfax, Denver, CO 80203. Write letters to editors of local papers in support of the bill. If you live outside Colorado, write letters to the Rocky Mountain News, 400 W. Colfax, Denver, CO 80204, stating that with this bill, Colorado has the opportunity to take a leadership role in protecting biodiversity.

Sawdust is Spilled as Mass EF! Confronts Log Exporters

"The demand for raw logs by Asian countries is increasing. With much of the forest of the Pacific Northwest either destroyed, on the cutting block, or protected as spotted owl habitat, raw log exporters have set their sights on the northeast. The volume of trees that these new exporters are hoping to ship to Asia is outrageous, and far outweighs the amount that present [New England] timber companies cut."—quoted from the Fall issue of the revolutionary ecological journal, *Alarm*.

On November 26, 1993, several individuals from Massachusetts Earth First! decided to drop by the office of Cambridge Trading Services, Inc. (CTS) (a company involved in raw log exports) to express their outrage with CTS's president, Lawrence Meyers.

Our anger was due to Larry's willingness to destroy New England forests for a quick buck. In an August 22 story in the *Boston Globe*, Mr. Meyers stated that environmentalists need not worry about new log exports because New England's ports are too small to handle the shipping of large quantities of logs. So how large is large? Does a two-story nearly half-mile pile of raw logs sitting near the docks of Portland, ME, qualify as large? Apparently not according to Mr. Meyers. We however, beg to differ, and wished to express this personally to Mr. Meyers at his office in Boston.

As we arrived at CTS, the building was surprisingly quiet. We saw not a soul, but the front door was open so we invited ourselves in. Checking the directory in the lobby, we read the listing "Cambridge Trading Services, Inc. - 4th floor."

Reaching the 4th floor, we still encountered no one. As we approached the CTS's office things got a bit disappointing. The office was apparently closed for the day. Damn! Though slightly discouraged, we were still determined to send a message. The "present" we brought (which we had hoped to deliver in person), a gift-wrapped package of sawdust, somehow began leaking its contents onto the carpet. We're still not quite sure how this could have happened. But as we examined more closely, we noticed saw dust had also accidentally spilt in the elevator, and in the bathroom...and in the hallway...and in the stairway...and in front of the directory...and in the lobby. Truly a strange phenomenon! Things then got even weirder. A few of our six-legged forest friends, apparently having hitched a ride via our "present", began crawling out of the box (obviously through the same hole through which the sawdust had spilt) and started merrily frolicking in the hallway, showing their outrage as only a field cricket can. At this point, seeing that we would obviously have to come back another day to chat with Larry, we made our exit.

And so ends this chapter in the continually evolving tale of groves, greed and gluttony. Stay tuned till next time when we return to Cambridge Trading Services, Inc., 347 Congress Street, Boston, MA 02210, phone (617) 482-0072, for yet another adventure.

—Mass EF!

The Bombing Story

Part 1: The Set-Up

BY JUDI BARI

Editors' note: In May of 1990, Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney were on their way to a Redwood Summer organizing meeting when a bomb exploded in Bari's car in Oakland, CA. Although it was clear that the bombing was an attempt on their lives, the Oakland Police and FBI immediately arrested the two, accusing them of transporting the bomb. Charges were never filed, but neither OPD nor the FBI have ever investigated the bombing as an assassination attempt. Bari and Cherney have since filed a civil rights lawsuit against both agencies. This is the first of a two-part series. Part two will appear in the next issue.

I knew it was a bomb the second it exploded. I felt it rip through me with a force more powerful and terrible than anything I could imagine. It blew right through my car seat, shattering my pelvis, crushing my lower backbone, and leaving me instantly paralyzed. Slumped over in my seat, unable to move, I couldn't feel my legs, but desperate pain filled my body. I didn't know such pain existed. I could feel the life force draining from me, and I knew I was dying. I tried to think of my children's faces to find a reason to stay alive, but the pain was too great, and I couldn't picture them. I wanted to die. I begged the paramedics to put me out.

I woke up in the hospital 12 hours later, groggy and confused from shock and morphine. My leg was in traction, tubes trailed from my body, and I was absolutely immobile. As my eyes gradually focused, I made out two figures standing over me. They were cops. Slowly I began to understand that they were trying to question me. "You are under arrest for possession of explosives," one of them said. And even in this devastated condition, my survival instincts kicked in. "I won't talk to you without a lawyer," I mumbled, and drifted back into unconsciousness.

Now, three and a half years later, even the FBI has given up on saying that Darryl Cherney and I bombed ourselves. They slandered us all over the national press, declaring us guilty of transporting a bomb they knew had been used to try to kill us. But in the end, they were unable to produce any evidence against us, and the district attorney refused to press charges.

Last month, the US Court of Appeals in San Francisco turned down the FBI's third attempt to squash Darryl's and my lawsuit against them for false arrest and civil rights violations. In addition, the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights has recently begun a congressional probe into the FBI's role in this case. Through these two venues—the lawsuit and the congressional subcommittee, we have gotten access to Oakland Police photos, reports, and depositions, and gained the release of 5,000 pages of FBI files on the case. As we peel back the layers of lies and deception, we can begin to reconstruct what really happened. I have had plenty of time now to ponder the magnitude and the horror of this attack. And I think it's important for all Earth First! activists to know this story.

COINTELPRO

The events surrounding the 1990 bombing can only be explained in the context of COINTELPRO, J. Edgar Hoover's Counterintelligence Program to "disrupt, misdirect, isolate and neutralize" radical groups in the US. The techniques of COINTELPRO include infiltration, surveillance, agents provocateurs, disinformation campaigns, fake documents, and framing or assassinating political leaders.

The FBI operation against Earth First! in Arizona was a classic example of COINTELPRO tactics (see Mark Davis' articles in the last two *EF! Journals*). Agents provocateurs infiltrated the group and misdirected them into doing an action that they would not have done on their own. The FBI also attempted to frame Dave Foreman, and certainly succeeded at neutralizing him as a spokesman and inspirational figure in Earth First!

The man in charge of my case at the FBI was Richard Held, director of the San Francisco FBI office. Held has a 25-year history as one of the principle operatives of COINTELPRO. He is known for producing fake documents, including death threats and insulting letters and cartoons, and sending them back and forth between different factions of the Black Panther Party in order to terrorize or enrage the leaders and destabilize the group. Held was personally involved in the framing of Black Panther Geronimo jiJaga (Pratt) and American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier, both of whom have been in jail for decades for crimes that they did not commit. I cannot describe the cold terror of waking up in the hospital, crippled for life, and finding out that Richard Held was accusing me of blowing myself up with my own bomb.

Oakland Police Sergeants Hanson and Kraft inspect the car soon after the bombing.

COINTELPRO was publicly exposed in 1971 when the Black Panthers, tired of seeing their activists murdered and their group destroyed, broke into the FBI office in Media, PA, and liberated their files. In 1975, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducted a congressional investigation and found the FBI's COINTELPRO activities to be illegal, involving massive violations of constitutional rights.

The FBI claims to have discontinued COINTELPRO after this exposure. Yet in the bombing case I find not only the resurgence of COINTELPRO, but also the privatization of COINTELPRO. Not just the FBI, but now private corporations as well, are using the same counter-intelligence tactics that were declared illegal in the 1970's to try to discredit and destroy Earth First! in the 1990's.

The Uzi Photo

The effort to disrupt Ukiah Earth First! and paint me as a terrorist began in November, 1988, a year and a half before the bombing. At that time, a man named Irv Sutley came to Ukiah to attend an abortion clinic defense that I had organized in coalition with Ukiah Earth First! and other local groups. We were truly outrageous at that demo, singing our new song, "Will the Fetus Be Aborted" to the Operation Rescue thugs.

I knew Irv, although not well, from my earlier work in the Central America movement in Sonoma County. Irv was traveling with a good friend of mine, and after the demonstration we all went back to Darryl's house. We talked about our recent successful blockade of Cahto Wilderness, in which I had been arrested for vehicular trespass. We smoked dope and fantasized about imaginary actions, including creating an oil spill in our pro-oil congressman Doug Bosco's back yard swimming pool.

After a while, Irv opened the trunk of his car and showed us that he was carrying a modified Uzi submachine gun, which he told us was legal. We took turns posing for photos with the gun, laughing and trying to look tough. Irv placed the gun in my hands, showed me how to hold it, and arranged it so my Earth First! shirt was clearly visible.

About a month later, unknown to me at the time, the Ukiah Police received a copy of the photo of me holding the Uzi, along with a letter from an anonymous informant. The letter combined half-truths and outright lies to make me look like a terrorist. It read: "I joined Earth First to be able to report illegal activities of that organization. Now I want to establish a contact to provide information to authorities. The leader and main force of Earth First in Ukiah is Judi Bari. She is facing a trespassing charge in connection with the Earth First sabotage of a logging road in the Cahto Peak area. She did jail time in Sonoma County for blocking the federal building to support the Communist government in Nicaragua. Bari and the Ukiah Earth First are planning vandalism directed at Congressman Doug Bosco to protest offshore oil drilling. Earth First recently began automatic weapons training..."

The letter went on to offer to set me up for a marijuana bust. The police were instructed to take out a coded ad in the local newspaper if they were interested. They were and they did. Around that time, Irv Sutley called me up and asked me to sell him some marijuana. But while I may have been stupid enough to pose for joke photos with an Uzi, I was not stupid enough to sell marijuana. I refused to get him the dope, and I was not busted.

The Uzi photo did not go to waste, though. Shortly after the bombing, the Ukiah Police released it to the press, and it was printed in all the large mainstream newspapers as "proof" that I was a terrorist.

Timber Industry Violence

During the years leading up to the bombing, Earth First! in Northern California had grown steadily in both size and prestige. We were everywhere, blocking log trucks, sitting in trees, protesting at the mills, or taking over the Board of Forestry dressed as animals. We saved Cahto Wilderness, we saved Trout Creek. By 1989, during Earth First! National Treesit Week, we were able to pull off 6 strong actions in one week in the Redwood region, with local watershed groups providing support and EF!ers showing up to block logging in a new location each day.

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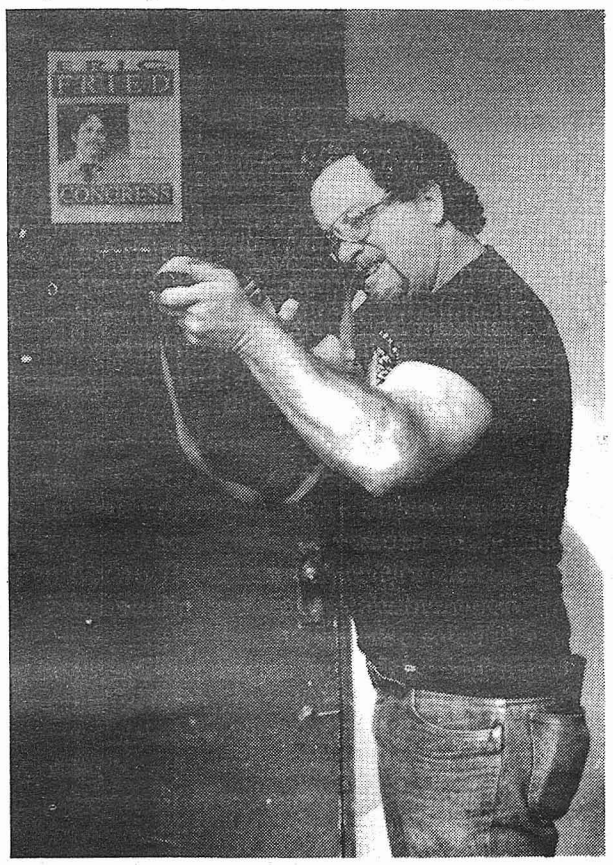
Meanwhile, side by side with the Earth First! work, we were building alliances with progressive timber workers to oppose the corporations. We formed IWW Local #1, affiliated with the radical Wobblies union, and started signing up timber workers and representing them in workplace issues. We publicly denounced the timber corporations, not only for their treatment of the forest, but also for their treatment of their employees. We were getting too popular, and the timber industry had to put a stop to it.

Increasingly, violence was being used as a means to repress us on the front lines. We were punched, shot at, and run off the road with log trucks, while the local police turned their heads and refused to intervene, arrest, or prosecute our attackers. The timber industry thought this was hilarious. When EF!er Greg King was knocked to the ground by a chainsaw-wielding logger at a demonstration in June, 1989, Maxxam executive Dave Galitz sent the following memo to CEO Charles Hurwitz: "Enclosed is an article on Cherney and King's latest stunt. As soon as we find the home of the fine fellow who decked Greg King, he has a dinner invitation at the Galitz residence."



Irv Sutley with his Uzi

The problem for big timber was to be able to continue the attacks on us without gaining public sympathy for Earth First! This was done, with the help of the highly cooperative press and local police, by creating the myth that both sides were violent. For example, in August, 1989, my car was rammed from behind, Karen Silkwood style, by a log truck that we had blockaded less than 24 hours earlier. My car was totaled, and three of us Earth First! activists and four of our children ended up in the hospital with minor injuries. The police refused to investigate it as anything but a traffic accident, and the press refused to print the proven fact that the truck driver was the same one we had just blockaded.

Finally, months later, we were able to get this charge included in a small article buried on page B-3 of the Santa Rosa Press Democrat. Two days later, front page metro headlines screamed, "Slashed Tire Leads To Attempted Murder Probe." A log truck had gone off the road when it blew a tire, and the owner claimed that the inside of the tire had been slashed.

Fake Documents

But by the spring of 1990, it was getting harder and harder to discredit us. We had put out a national call for people to come to Redwood Summer. Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC) had publicized it to students all over the country, and it was becoming clear that we had both the support and the infrastructure to pull it off. We had publicly renounced tree-spiking. We had called for non-violent demonstrations in response to timber's repeated attacks. And we had formed an alliance with Seeds of Peace and other peace activists, so that we could really make it happen.

Around this time, things started to get crazy. Fake press releases, containing the Earth First! logo but definitely not written by us, appeared in our community, distributed by the big timber companies. "We are in a 'war' with the north coast timber companies," read one of them. "We intend to spike trees, monkeywrench, and even resort to violence if necessary." Another, called "Some Thought On Strategy," rambled on incoherently about sabotage, randomness and invisibility. But they misspelled Darryl's name, and got my home town wrong.

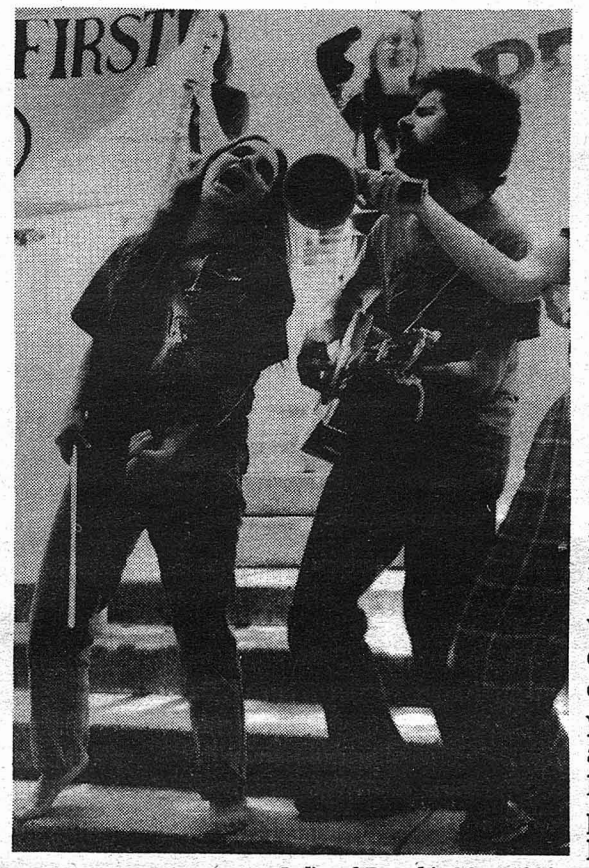
These false documents were widely distributed to timber workers and to the local press, who treated them as genuine despite their incredible inaccuracies and our repeated denials. Louisiana-Pacific distributed the fakes to millworkers at a mandatory meeting held on-the-clock at their Sonoma pulp mill. At that meeting, according to a grievance filed by Pulp and Paper Workers Union Local 49, plant manager Fred Martin encouraged employees to intimidate environmentalists by going to meetings and sitting down next to us "with rolled up sleeves, wearing work boots and hard hats."

Maxxam also distributed at least one of these false press releases to out-of-town newspapers after they had privately acknowledged that it was a fake. In an internal company memo dated April 18, 1990, executive Dave Galitz wrote, "Enclosed is a flyer with the Earth First! logo, however, as Darryl's name is misspelled, we are not sure who put it out." One week later, on April 25, columnist Robert Morse wrote in the San Francisco Examiner that he had just received this obviously false press release in the mail from Maxxam. "Things are getting pretty weird up there," wrote Morse. "Not only are trees being clearcut, but dirty tricksters are turning them into fake press releases."

But for all his city sophistication, Morse was right on the bandwagon with the others when I got bombed one month later. He wrote a column ridiculing our claim of nonviolence, without realizing that he was being influenced by the very disinformation campaign he had just exposed.

Another fake document making the rounds right before the bombing was a phony "Earth First! Terrorism Manual," distributed by the anti-environmental hate group, Sahara Club. In their April, 1990, newsletter, they printed a diagram of how to make a bomb, claiming it was from an Earth First! manual. Of course, this was false, but by saying it was from Earth First! the Sahara Club managed to simultaneously distribute information about how to make bombs, while inciting hatred against us and associating us with explosives in people's minds.

Through this disinformation campaign, the timber industry was doing their best to erode our credibility. But it's not as if we didn't help them along with some of our own mistakes. The worst of these was in March, 1990, when Darryl went on *60 Minutes* and told 10 million viewers, "If I had a fatal disease, I would definitely strap a body bomb to myself and blow up the Glen Canyon Dam, or the Maxxam building, at night after everyone had gone home." Darryl, who has never even pulled a survey stake or lit a firecracker, would never really do anything like that. He just wanted to get on TV. But that's why COINTELPRO works so well. They don't just make up what they say about you. They take your real weakness—in EF!'s case a tendency to brag about and exaggerate monkeywrenching—and turn it into something that will destroy you—in our case, an image of EF! as a domestic terrorist group.



Judi and Darryl in May, 1990

Death Threats and Destabilization

Along with the disinformation campaign that preceded the bombing, there was also a destabilization campaign, designed to terrorize us and distract us from the organizing work that needed to be done. The most obvious form of this was the death threats we received starting in April of 1990. There were dozens of them, ranging from the truly terrifying photo of me with a rifle scope and cross-hairs drawn over my face, to the absurdly comical computer mail merge threats, sent to each EF! contact in our area.

Unlike the violence on the front lines, I never believed these threats were coming from unconnected individuals. For one thing they all came around the same time, and I have never received death threats before or since. Also, they were too good, often including artistic touches like hand-drawn logger boots or a hangman's noose. But there is other evidence that at least one of these threats was written by a professional.

"Judi Bari, get out and go back where you came from," read the threat. "We know everything. You won't get a second warning." It was typed on a manual typewriter, and when we compared it to the informant letter that had been sent to the Ukiah police along with the photo of me with Irv Sutley's Uzi a year and a half earlier, we discovered that they matched. The style of typewriter, the irregularities of the individual letters, and the format in which the addresses were typed all looked the same, even when we enlarged the type on a document analysis machine.

The fact that one of the death threats matched a letter written by a police informant who had been conducting surveillance on me for a year and a half is not proof in itself that the FBI was involved in the death threat campaign. But matching letters are certainly reason to investigate, and the FBI's refusal to do so makes me even more suspicious of them. We publicly handed the two matching letters to the FBI, and declared that Irv Sutley was the probable author. The FBI assured us they would investigate, but in my entire 5,000 pages of FBI files, neither the matching documents nor Irv Sutley's name appears even once.

Not all of the threats we received were in writing. Wise Use Movement activist Candy Boak, leader of the Maxxam front group Mother's Watch, was a specialist at this type of harassment. I remember her calling me on my home phone as soon as I got back from a Redwood Summer organizing meeting. She told me she had been watching us, and accurately described the people at the meeting and the cars they were driving. Then she said, "Me and my husband John are coming over to visit you this weekend. We know where you live, over there in Redwood Valley."

I tried to ignore the death threats, but it was getting hard to concentrate. I was scared for my children. I considered going underground. I took the written death threats to the County Sheriff, but Lt. Satterwhite just told me, "we don't have the manpower to investigate. If you turn up dead, then we'll investigate." I went to the County Board of Supervisors and complained about this treatment by the Sheriff's office. But Supervisor Marilyn Butcher responded, "you brought it on yourself, Judi."

Besides the death threats, there were other forms of destabilization. At one of our Redwood Summer planning meetings, a man who was brand new to the group and unknown to any of us jumped up and got in my face when I suggested that we organize collective child care. "Hey, it's not my fault your old man ditched you and left you with the kids!" he shouted. I had to be physically restrained to keep from decking him. Later I realized I was being baited into a fight which would have discredited our call for non-violence. People just don't say things like that in real life.

Weirdness was everywhere. On Earth Day 1990, an expert team of EF! tree climbers had been planning for months to climb the Golden Gate Bridge and hang a huge banner in protest of the corporate greenwash. The night before, to the climbers' surprise, three power lines were cut down in Santa Cruz. We thought it was great at the time, and I, naively thinking I was safe because I was not involved, even told the press that the people who did it were heroes. But the communiqué taking credit for the power lines was signed "Earth

continued on page 25

English Tree Bulldozed

BY ALEC SMART, BLACK AND WHITE AND GREEN

Defiant Tree-dwellers Stumped

A 250 year old chestnut tree on George Green, in Wanstead, England! that was occupied for a month by environmental campaigners (see Yule '93 Journal) has been bulldozed. The tree lay in the path of a scheduled six-lane motorway link section. The chestnut tree, given legal status recently as a temporary dwelling in an unprecedented court action, became a symbol of nature defying the concrete highway construction juggernaut.

Rings Around the Tree

On the the morning of December 7, two hundred demonstrators gathered around the tree in anticipation of a massive police eviction operation. The assortment of seasoned activists, environmentalists and local residents were tipped off to expect the police army, who arrived in 16 vans with motorcycle escorts at 5:15 am.

150 security guards, 200 police and 15 High Court Sheriffs turned up to enforce a High Court order giving George Green, a public common, to the Department of Transport.

The demonstrators linked arms and danced and sang, forming a ring around the tree to protect it. Police tried for an hour before breaking through this ring, and they in turn established their own cordon around the tree, four human chains enveloping it.

Some protesters were already in the tree's upper reaches, chained to the branches, and another three broke through police lines and clambered up to join them.

Cherry-Picking with the Metropolitan Police

Police reinforcements arrived to provide an escort for a cherry-picker. As it was being maneuvered towards the tree, people began to obstruct its path by laying down in front of it. Five schoolgirls also joined in. They, like the rest of the demonstrators, were viciously punched and kicked by the police. One woman was run over by the cherry picker. Becky Lush, of the 'Dongas Tribe', (a group of full-time campaigners from the M3 motorway construction on Twyford Down, Hampshire) was taken by ambulance to a hospital. A security guard who fell over in front of the ambulance had his legs broken, and was similarly hospitalized. There were eight other serious injuries sustained throughout the day, along with scores of bruised and bloody-nosed demonstrators.

A BBC journalist asked a policeman if the violence was necessary. "I don't know" was the studied reply. Chief Superintendent Stuart Giblim remarked defensively: "Our job is to back up the sheriff. How they (the protesters) are removed is not our responsibility."

There were 16 arrests for Breach of the Peace, all later released without charge. Another two were arrested for Threatening Words and Behavior.

250 Years Splintered to a Stump

The muddy ground on George Green had to be flattened by a bulldozer to allow the cherry-picker to gain access to the tree. This in turn was hindered by a protester who Kryptonite-locked onto it. Protesters couldn't be plucked from the tree's branches easily. Sheriff's officers had to saw through the chains of shackled tree-sitters, and cut the branches from around them.

Some were removed quite easily, others put up a determined struggle. A police superintendent was splashed with a bucket of fecal excrement which poured down from the chestnut tree. By 1:20 PM the last tree-dweller had been hauled-off.

All the trees on George Green had "Spiked" spray-painted on them to deter chainsaw operators from felling them; however, a mechanical digger was used to reduce the 250 year old chestnut tree to a sorry stump.

Herbaceous Audacious

Motorway minders then turned their attentions to the 4 other trees on the green that were similarly squatted.

Dominic Herbaceous-Border was the last tree-dweller to be evicted after a ten hour operation involving the combined force of over 400 police and security guards. He described his removal from the last tree: "Police came up the ladder. There were only 3 or 4 points in the tree that I could stand on. This forced me onto one branch. I held onto my hammock. I tried to be as polite as possible to the guy on the tree with me. Then they got their 'Mr. Fixit' up in a bulldozer bucket. He tied a rope around my ankles, and strained it around some beams. Used them like a fulcrum, trying to pull me out of the tree. The Sheriff tried to snap the small branch that I was clung onto. If I hadn't submitted graciously I would have had broken thumbs. I was dragged down the ladder, which wasn't much fun."

Resistance Continues

Residents neighboring the M11 construction are registering an official complaint citing police brutality throughout the tree eviction.

160 houses have been squatted in the path of the planned motorway link road. Demonstrators are determined to stay put. Recently, a whole streetful of their cars had windows smashed and panels dented by what appears to have been a construction worker or supporter armed with an iron bar. At the same time, the chestnut tree (then still standing with three residents) was firebombed, severely burning all the tarpaulins and sleeping bags. Occupants escaped unhurt. The road builders are determined to have their motorway.

For further info and to send donations: No M11 Link Campaign, 8 Cambridge Park Road, Wanstead, London, E11, England, phone (081) 530-5709

Boycott Mitsubishi

Mitsubishi Tied to MacMillan-Bloedel

A series of articles appearing in the *Times Columnist* newspaper in Vancouver has disclosed links between Mitsubishi and MacMillan-Bloedel, the target of Clayoquot Sound protests. Both companies confirmed that Mitsubishi purchased an order of 350,000 board feet of old growth red cedar and sitka spruce cants (squared off logs) from MacBlo's Queen Charlotte Islands logging operation.

Mitsubishi Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Corporation, exports 3 million board feet of cants and whole logs from British Columbia, according to Shaw Tamura, Manager of MC's Lumber Dept. Companies like MacBlo regularly regularly sell some of their highest quality wood in this partially manufactured form to companies in Japan, the US and elsewhere. Because of its extensive logging rights, MacBlo often enters into selling and trading arrangements that are not publicly disclosed, making it difficult to trace where the wood is going without going to the mill and talking to the mill workers.

The export of cants is especially controversial because cants are so clearly equated with the export of jobs. It is commonly believed that if British Columbia were to process the logs completely and ship the final product instead, it could reduce logging pressure on its forests while increasing jobs.

Mitsubishi's and MacBlo's continuing assault reveals their utter lack of concern for remote northern communities, for the ecology of our boreal forests, rivers and wildlife, and for the health and survival of indigenous peoples like the Big Stone and the Lubicon.

Chopstick Factory Eating BC Forests

RAN has just released a report on the logging practices of Mitsubishi's Canadian Chopstick Manufacturing Company. The report concludes that CCMC wastes 85% of the harvested aspen, has failed to meet contractual obligations to utilize the waste, has not met original estimates of economic return to the community, is threatening the aspen genetic pool through "super-hy-grading" of the species, and poses new environmental threats if its allowable cut is increased. CCMC obtained a 20 year forest license in the Fort Nelson, BC area. It produces 7-8 million pairs of chopsticks per day—a product designed to be used once and thrown away. The company claims to be the *largest disposable chopstick factory in the world*. The British Columbia Ministry of Forests reports that CCMC has applied for a dramatic increase in its allowable cut. Acknowledging that its 'residue' is too high, CCMC contends that a larger cut is needed to attract a plant that could utilize the waste. CCMC is trying to attract Louisiana Pacific (L-P) to establish such a plant. L-P operates a plant in nearby Dawson Creek, which local residents claim is directly connected to increases in health problems. In the United States, L-P was fined $11.1 million (U.S), the second largest civil penalty ever, for under-reporting of toxic emissions from 14 similar plants. In 1990, L-P paid a $2.9 million fine for dumping millions of gallons of untreated waste daily into the Pacific Ocean; more suits are pending. Michael Marx, who conducted the study for RAN, says "CCMC is a metaphor for the very worst of the forest industry."

For a copy of the report contact the Rainforest Action Network, 450 Sansome 7th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94133.

ECUADORIAN INDIANS MARCH AGAINST ARCO

More than 1,000 Ecuadorian Indians marched from their villages deep in the Amazon rainforest to an ARCO exploratory well in Villano to demonstrate their opposition to the oil-drilling project. The indigenous people form part of the Indigenous Organization of Pastaza Province (OPIP). They say before ARCO broke off communications, OPIP had stressed their determination to participate in an assessment of the project's environmental and social impacts, and demanded that ARCO sit down at the table for a serious dialogue. OPIP also pointed to ARCO's devastating seismic research in the area, designated by the Ecuadorian government as "Oil Block 10," in which an independent commission found that 372,000 trees were cut for seismic lines and helicopter landings.

OPIP, one of the most widely respected Indian organizations in the Amazon, has been in existence since 1979, and represents 130 Quichua and Shiwiar communities of Pastaza province. In April, 1992, OPIP made history when 2,000 indigenous people marched 300 miles from the Amazon to the capital, Quito. As a direct result, then President Rodrigo Borja recognized the communities' rights to more than one million hectares of traditional rainforest lands.

Tensions between ARCO and OPIP have run high since ARCO helped spawn a new indigenous organization, the Independent Intercommunitarian Directive of Pastaza (DICIP), which it says represents the communities closest to the exploratory wells. ARCO supports DICIP by giving food and a monthly payment to the leaders of about $550 (US) per month. Using divisive tactics from the worst of colonial times, ARCO sent a small plane with goods and roast chickens to share with the members of DICIP.

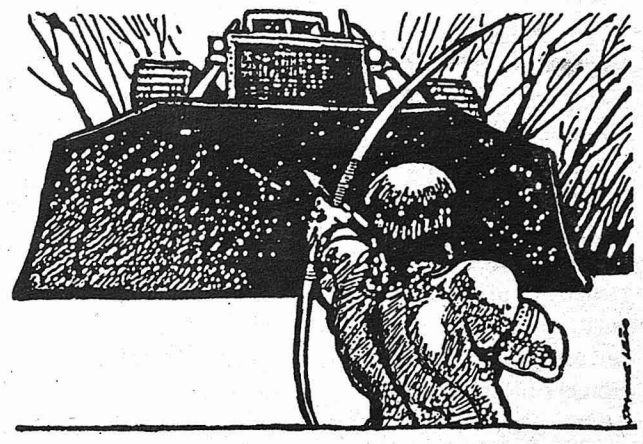
According to Oscar Alvardo, spokesperson for OPIP, ARCO is involved in "a dirty game...designed to break the unity of OPIP, corrupt the communities, and break up the land base of the Quichua people of Pastaza." He added "We are saying very clearly to ARCO that we will stand up to their attempts to buy the hearts and minds of our people."

Aware of the indigenous mobilization and fearing a takeover as well, ARCO arranged for the total militarization of the area in which the well was being drilled and reinforcement of the military post already set up in Villano by additional armed military. This included a company of anti-subversive soldiers armed for combat, who were flown in airplanes paid for by ARCO.

This military presence was meant to protect the well and impede the assembly. The indigenous representatives were searched, and any objects the military considered arms, including rifles, machetes, knives, lances, etc. were confiscated.

Despite the military harassment, the OPIP representatives of 20,000 indigenous people of Pastaza, legitimate owners of these territories, carried out the assembly which lasted until December 18.

The march to Villano, the assembly developed there, and the release of the Declaration of Villano, represent the beginning of the struggle of the Quichua and Shiwiar peoples of Pastaza in defense of their communities, the environment, and biodiversity of the territories.



It is crucial that Ecuadorian and US government officials, as well as officers of the company, be notified that ARCO will be held responsible for all consequences of the destruction of the Amazon rainforests and the harassment of the area's indigenous people.

A new round of oil licensing by the Ecuadorian government planned for January, 1994 has heightened tensions, since the government is projecting three new oil blocks in Pastaza, meaning that 800,000 hectares of indigenous lands will be directly affected by oil drilling. OPIP is calling for a fifteen-year moratorium on new oil leasing.

In addition to creative actions, letter writing is urgently requested!!!

Write to: Lodwrick Cook, Chairman of the Board and CEO, ARCO, 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2256; fax: (213) 486-2063; and Katie McGintry, Director, Office of Environmental Policy, The White House, Old Executive Office Building, Room 360, Washington, DC 20501.

For more information contact Rainforest Action Network (415) 398-4404 or fax (415) 398-2732 e-mail: rainforest@agc.ipc.org.

—RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK

Norwegian Forests Under Siege!

Irreplaceable Natural Forest Under Destruction

The Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature (NNV) and its youth branch Nature and Youth (NU) urge international environmental organizations to react against the deforestation of an irreplaceable wilderness area about 50 kilometers to the north of Oslo.

Felling started in December in Skotjernfjell, one of the forests most deserving of preservation nationally. The disputed area is so vulnerable that any sort of tree felling will inflict irreparable damage.

Today, merely 0.9% of the coniferous woodland in Norway is protected. Evidence has been produced that much more land must be protected to safeguard biodiversity.

Endangered Species Facing Extinction

Several endangered and vulnerable species have been identified in Skotjernfjell. These species survive only in areas of natural succession that have been uninterrupted by human activity for at least 150-200 years. Thus Skotjernfjell is an extremely sensitive and valuable habitat.

Non-Violent Rescue Action

In despair, and as a last alternative, environmentalists took direct, non-violent action to stop deforestation. They are now protecting the trees with their own bodies to prevent the machines from razing the forest.

Please help us! We urge everybody reading this letter to react quickly against the destruction of Skotjernfjell by faxing letters to:

The Government of Norway/Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland fax +47-2234-9500; The National Association of Wood-Processing Industry fax +47-2296-1099

To help in other ways and for more information, contact Germund Andersen, NNV - Oslo (FoEI Oslo), phone +47-22383520, fax +47-22716348.

—TAIGA RESCUE NETWORK

STONE CONTAINER'S OSO CHIP MILL THWARTED

A Costa Rican government agency has decided not to approve an Environmental Impact Study which would have okayed the construction of Ston Forestal's wood chip mill in the Osa Peninsula. Ston Forestal Costa Rica is a subsidiary of the Stone Container Corporation of Chicago. On December 13, the Environmental Impact Study Commission of the Costa Rican Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines (MIRENEM) stated that it has partially rejected Stone's study on the impact of a wood chip mill and port facility in the pristine Osa forest and Golfo Dulce marine environment. The chip mill is to be fed by Ston's gmelina tree plantations in order to supply paper and cardboard for markets in the US and Asia.

Although environmentalists are pleased that MIRENEM did not accept the report, they want the commission to recognize this area as a critical biological corridor between two national parks. Hidden within the annex of the EIS was a section specifically on the importance of the Los Mogos forest, the chip mill site, and how it serves as a natural corridor for animals to travel between Esquinas and Corcovado parks.

According to Ecotec SA, author of the study, Los Mogos has several endemic species of trees and endangered birds. The study states that the chip mill and other development will adversely affect the flora and fauna and disrupt its function as a biological corridor.

The proposed chip mill's 24 hour operation would increase truck traffic to over 180 trucks per day. The traffic, air and noise pollution and widening of the road will create a barrier making it extremely difficult for animals like jaguars, monkeys and tapirs to travel between the two protected forests.

"Many environmental groups have invested time and resources in protecting the Osa peninsula, which is considered the jewel of Costa Rica, and they are not going to let it be ruined by Ston's chip mill," said Pamela Wellner, Greenpeace tropical forest campaigner.

"This attempt by Stone Container is in line with their lack of respect for the regulations of Latin American countries and their desire to circumvent regulations that protect natural resources." said Oscar Fallas, executive director of the Association of Costa Rican Ecologists.

Stone Container has publicly stated that it is moving operations to Latin America in order to avoid compliance with the U.S. Endangered Species Act. "Stone believes they can manipulate Central American governments and business interests, but they underestimate many people in these countries who will fight to protect the environment," said Randall Hayes, Executive Director of the Rainforest Action Network.

—GREENPEACE

Waitutu

Waitutu is the way New Zealand once was, with dense forested plains stretching back from a wilderness coastline to distant mountains. Some of this outstanding natural landscape is protected in Fiordland National Park and the South West New Zealand World Heritage Area. But the timber cutting rights to over 2,167 hectares of the Waitutu coastal plains have been sold to the Paynter Timber group. Logging is imminent, with the centuries-old rimu to be lifted by helicopter to coastal barges.

Forest and Bird has launched a nationwide campaign to prevent what will otherwise be the forest tragedy of the decade. We need your support to convince the government to secure the protection of this most unique forest.

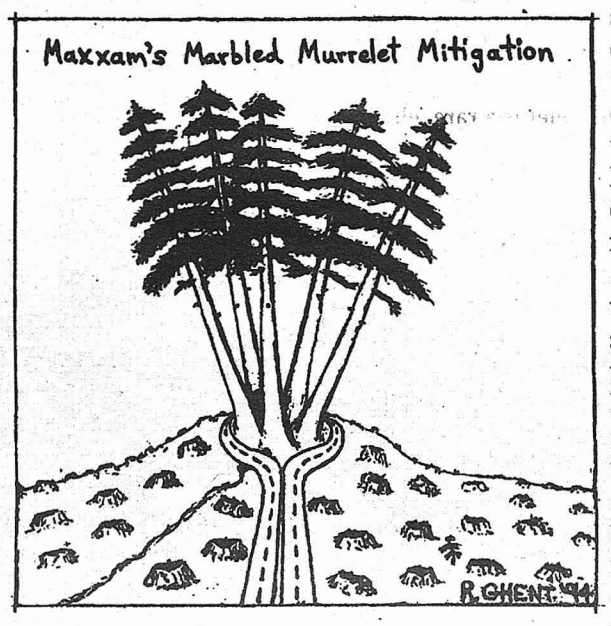
Write Prime Minister and the Minister of Conservation, Parliment Buildings Wellington New Zealand. Mr. J Richmond Paynter, Company Director, Paynter Timber Ltd, PO Box 16-287, Hornby Christchurch Phone (03) 349-9124 fax (03) 349-9196.

—FOREST AND BIRD

Maxxam's Creative Murrelet *Assassination* Scam

BY RANDY GHENT

The endangered marbled murrelet, an elusive seabird, was delivered its latest threat on November 30, 1993, when Maxxam's Pacific Lumber Company filed a Timber Harvest Plan to annihilate one of the largest ancient redwood groves left unprotected today. Located just north of Carlotta, CA, the 450-acre Allen Creek Grove contains old growth up to 800 years old and eight feet in diameter. It is also one of six old-growth groves slated for protection by HR 2866, Congressman Dan Hamburg's "Headwaters Forest Act" currently in the Agriculture Committee of the US House of Representatives.



The Allen Creek logging plan, THP 1-93-513, was written by Maxxam forester Ray Miller, who admits that murrelets reside within the plan area. Miller nonetheless fabricates and proposes a new and biologically unfounded "Marbled Murrelet Silviculture Prescription," abbreviated MAMUSP, the alleged goal of which is to "provide high quality forest products while leading to the conservation and knowledge of the MAMU [marbled murrelet], while preserving key habitat." What a bunch of BS!

Mr. Miller goes on to justify his "alternative silviculture prescription" by arguing that the plan's goal would not be met by his company's *standard* forestry methods (i.e. selection, clearcutting, etc.). Since we know that the standard methods do not in any way inhibit the extraction of "forest products," it is clear that Maxxam's own forester is citing the lack of murrelet protection inherent in traditional forestry to justify his creation of the MAMUSP. Miller is basically admitting that his company's standard practices harm an endangered seabird. This is it, folks, straight from the horse's mouth! Miller's statement also contradicts Maxxam's current argument in court that their "selective" cutting of Owl Creek Grove did not lead to a "take" of the bird. No, Maxxam, you can't "take" your murrelet and eat it, too.

The primary protective measure in the MAMUSP is a no-cut circle with a radius of 40-60 ft. around each identified "potential murrelet nest tree." Sarcastic seasoned activists have dubbed these no-cut circles "raven feeding stations" because of the murrelet predation that will inevitably follow the opening of the forest canopy surrounding their mossy nests.

The plan also proposes cutting of 30-40% of the trees surrounding the minuscule uncut circles. Considering Maxxam's policy of short-sighted profit maximization, we can be sure only the smallest trees will remain. The result would not even resemble the Allen Creek forest of today. Excepting the laughably small murrelet nesting areas, an occasional, isolated tree would stand in the bare, dry, compacted soil crossed with logging roads and tractor "skid trails." A skid trail, being wide, steep and eroding, isn't even remotely reminiscent of a trail in any traditional sense of the word. Eight years of Earth First! forest activism in the Headwaters Forest area was provoked by such ecosystem devastation.

All this, of course, is coming from the same corporation that vehemently insists in court, contrary to enormous unrefutable evidence, that their 1992 Thanksgiving Owl Creek Massacre (see Yule '92 *EF!*) left the marbled murrelet unscathed. It is also the corporation that relentlessly butchered the ancient redwoods of Murrelet Grove in 1990 as countless murrelets frantically circled, relinquishing their nests to the chainsaw in panic.

Curiously, the Allen Creek plan also strategically includes significant acreage proposed for "no-cut" on the edge of the 471-acre plan area. You might ask, "If they're not going to cut it, why is it included in the plan?" Well, it's because Mr. Miller deems the no-cut area mitigation for any "impact," meaning environmental damage, the rest of the plan might cause. It's as if Maxxam considers their decision to temporarily spare existing habitat from the axe as making up for the damage caused by nearby habitat loss, no matter what the effect of such destructive logging.

Consistent with the unfortunate haste of Timber Harvest Plan approval at the California Department of Forestry (CDF), the public comment period on the Allen Creek plan expires as early as February 1. Since the agency, instead of enforcing existing law, fluctuates its policy with changing politics, we have a chance of affecting the plan's approval. We must send CDF a flood of articulate, heartfelt letters to show them that Allen Creek is a grove of great import to us all. Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) continues the Owl Creek lawsuit resulting from the 1992 Thanksgiving Massacre and prepares for a strong lawsuit for Allen Creek Grove to stop Maxxam's latest outrageous affront to nature.

Please write (re: THP #1-93-513 HUM) Allen Creek comments to: Mr. Thomas Osipowich, Resource Management, California Department of Forestry, PO Box 670, Santa Rosa, CA 95402.

Red Mountain Protesters Tried

BY JOANIE BERDE

A beautiful crimson sunrise, and a deep rose and lavender colored sunset on the trial day for 10 protesters charged with blocking a Forest Service road in the Red Mountain timber sale last July only reminded me of the fragile beauty of the snow-covered, craggy mountains and forests that ring the lovely San Luis Valley (Ed note: see Mabon *'93 issue of the* Journal *for full report of Red Mountain actions*). Somehow, the powerful and gorgeous beginning and ending to this day only made the events of this trial more painful, thinking of these great, wild spruce-fir forests on the horizon, and the threats to them from the logging this group of folks courageously tried to stop.

The protesters lost their court battle, and were found guilty of blocking that road to Red Mountain—although it was never proven in court that the Federal Marshall who made the arrests ever saw any of the protesters actually blocking any logging vehicles, or any other vehicles or machinery, from using this Forest Service road. Found guilty, although it was never proven that the Federal Marshall ever saw anyone assemble the rock and wooden barricade on the road, and even though the judge based his ruling upon the completely contradictory and questionable testimony of two completely contradictory and questionable witnesses—including one who admitted that the other tried to drive over the protesters repeatedly with his logging truck. Guilty despite the fact that the rights of the forest, the plants and the animals were never discussed, nor was it shown how the logging in a roadless area such as Red Mountain would block and interfere with the movement of every animal that lived in this forest. Only the blocking and interfering with the movement of the loggers was considered in this trial.

Once again, no one to speak for the trees. Or the grizzly. Or the goshawk. Or the boreal toad. When the judge ruled that the closure order he imposed in the Red Mountain sale area was necessary in order to protect the safety of the loggers and the protesters, no one mentioned that the safety of the forest wildlife was threatened by this entire logging project, and that the real closure needed would be a closure order prohibiting logging in roadless areas of old growth forest here. What about the safety of the trees?? Why only closure orders to protect humans??

Despite the injust rulings in this trial, there were moments of justice. The protesters spoke eloquently on their behalf—and on behalf of the forest.

Several of the protesters read poems and acknowledged continuing the traditions of Thoreau, Martin Luther King Jr., and Gandhi.

They reminded the judge of the words of Thomas Jefferson, warning that the greatest threat to a democracy was when its citizens do nothing.

The voice of the forest came through these people—and it rang strong and true. They spoke from the heart, and told the court why they were at Red Mountain, and why it needed protection. They told about Forest Service destruction of the last of Colorado's ancient forests—and they spoke for all the forests.

After the trial, I took a long walk in the afternoon sun along the fields of the Alamosa Wildlife Refuge. Seeing a golden coyote lope across the road, his full coat glistening in the late afternoon sun, and watching a great blue heron lift off from a cattail marsh into the deep blue sky, gliding across the wide open fields, I gave a grateful prayer of thanks, for the spirit of the wild, and for those willing to defend it.

Ed. note: In total the Red Mountain cases resulted in 8 convicted, 7 dismissed (including Dave the Logger, who cracked under prosecutorial pressure and testified against his fellow defendants), 4 guilty pleas, 1 acquittal, 1 no contest, and 1 warrant. Most received fines of $250 and were sentenced to 24 hours community service. Treesitter Joni Clark received a 30-day jail sentence, which she is appealing.

BATS LIKE OLD GROWTH FORESTS

BY FOREST GUARDIANS

New research on forest bats in Arizona shows that eight of nine species studied roost in woodland snags, and not caves as previously thought.

The study, conducted last summer by Bat Conservation International, the Forest Service, and Arizona Game and Fish Department, used radio transmitters to discover that most bats roosted underneath the flaking bark of standing dead trees in old growth forests. One species, Myotis evotis, preferred to roost in the cracks of rocks found on the ground.

Headwaters Forest

EPIC, P.O. Box 397, Garberville, CA 95542 (707) 923-2931 February 1994

Will Headwaters Finally Be Saved?

In 1986, when four young activists studied maps and set out to find the "Dark Forest of Northern California," they uncovered the world's largest unprotected ancient redwood forest. The hikers named the ancient redwood grove Headwaters for its location at the highest reaches of Salmon Creek and Little South Fork Elk River, which flow into Humboldt Bay. In these coastal watersheds, the majestic giants thrived for thousands of years unaffected by the birth of Christ and the arrival of Columbus. The ancient redwoods lived with black bears, fog larks and prehistoric tailed frogs. In 1986, the 2,000 year old trees were owned by Pacific Lumber Company, and their value attracted corporate predator Charles Hurwitz, CEO of Houston's Maxxam Corporation.

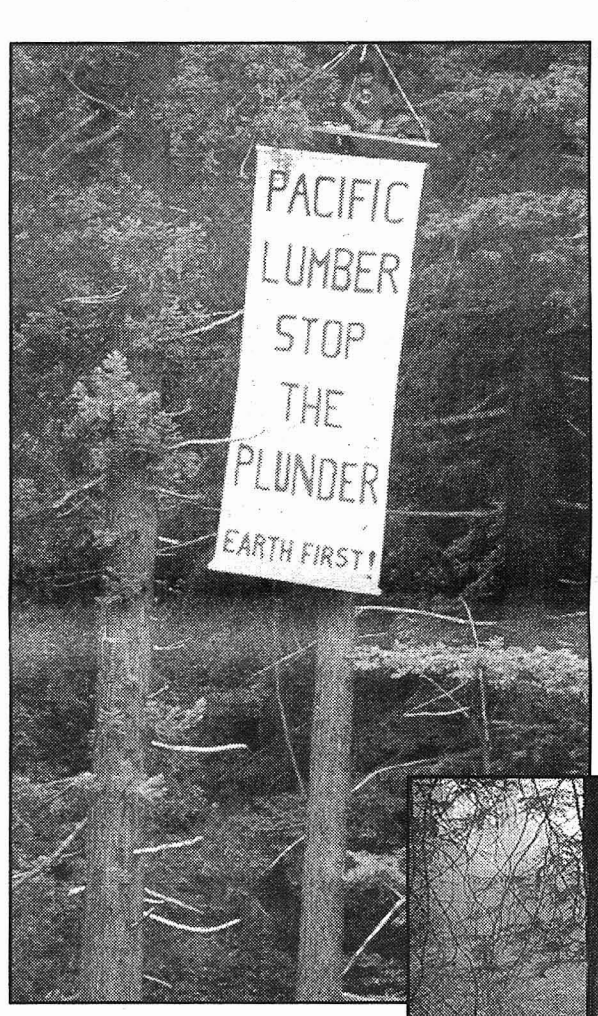
In the corporate world, outside the towering calm of Headwaters, Maxxam leveraged $750 million in junk bonds to buy out Pacific Lumber (PL). To pay off the junk bond debt, Maxxam raided the workers' pension fund and hastily began liquidating PL's 196,000 acres of forest land. Almost overnight Maxxam transformed PL's selective logging policy into one of clearcutting the last of their ancient redwoods.

Environmental activists engaged in diverse strategies to protect these remnant forests from the corporate saws. Earth First! staged protests to awaken the public to the plight of the redwoods. Citizens took a wrench to the bureaucratic wheels by attending Board of Forestry hearings, reviewing logging plans and drafting initiatives to reform California forestry policy. Meanwhile the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC), a small grassroots organization, began a litany of lawsuits against Maxxam for violating environmental laws —temporarily protecting the groves until the moment was ripe for legislation to ultimately preserve Headwaters.

Now in 1994, eight years of direct action, court battles, ballot initiatives, public demonstrations and legislative efforts are culminating in a promising bill to protect up to 44,000 acres of the redwood ecosystem. On August 4, 1993, north coast Representative Dan Hamburg (D-Ukiah) and Pete Stark (D- Oakland) introduced the "Headwaters Forest Act" (H.R. 2866) based on a visionary proposal of local activists. The bill, now supported by 105 cosponsors, proposes that Congress enter into negotiation with "willing sellers" to transfer 44,000 acres to the Six Rivers National Forest, starting with wilderness designation of the 3,000-acre pristine Headwaters Grove. Future Congressional action would appropriate funds or arrange a land trade.

The Headwaters Grove is at the heart of the remaining redwood ecosystem, and forms the core of this wilderness bill. To understand the significance of protecting the entire Headwaters Forest, it is important to understand the diversity of the coastal low-elevation forests and the political history of the "Timber Wars."

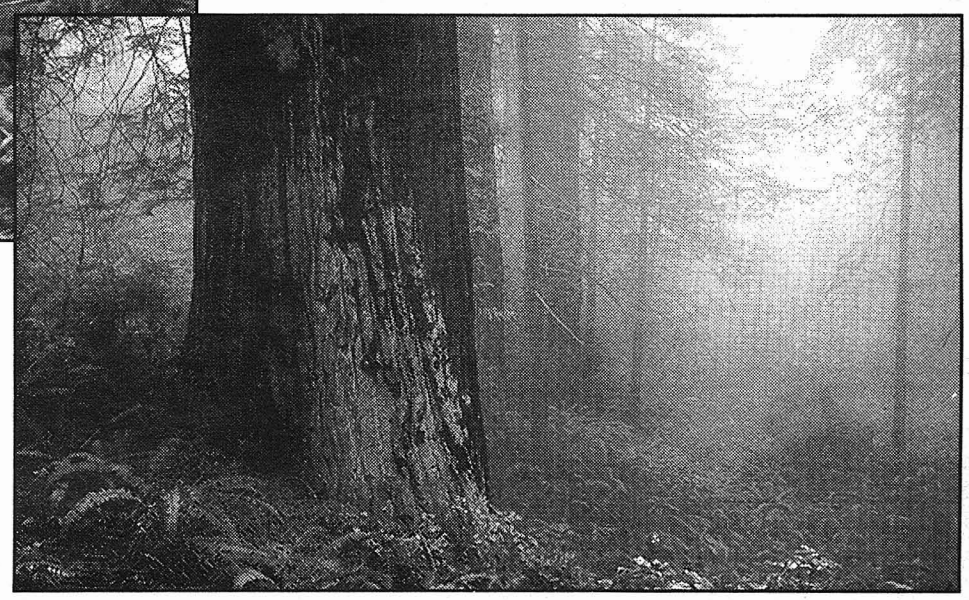
The original two million-acre coast redwood ecosystem extended from Big Sur to southern Oregon. Today, after 130 years of logging, over 96 percent has been destroyed. The remaining old growth lies in California state parks, Redwood National Park and in the hands of private timber corporations. Maxxam owns the largest stands of unprotected redwoods, and their liquidation practices threaten the survival of this ecosystem.



Diverse habitats still exist in Headwaters Forest, including lowland riparian forests, ancient redwood forests, upland prairies, oak woodlands, residual old-growth and second growth stands. As the original redwood ecosystem becomes more fragmented, species dependent on old-growth, like the Northern spotted owl, Olympic salamander, tailed frog and the marbled murrelet face extinction.

The marbled murrelet is a rare, elusive seabird that flies inland to nest on mossy limbs of ancient trees. It is plunging towards extinction due to gill-net fishing, oil spills, and primarily the destruction of its nesting habitat from logging. Headwaters Forest is one of the bird's three known nesting areas in California.

Yet the importance of Headwaters goes beyond individual species. It represents an otherwise extinct landscape, a redwood survivor isolated by 50 miles of logged-over land between Redwood National Park to the north and Humboldt Redwoods State Park to the south. It is a link with the Earth's ancient past and a seedbed for future recovery of the redwood ecosystem.



The fate of Headwaters has been controversial since Maxxam took over PL and tripled the cut to pay off the corporation's junk bond debt. When forest activists started to protest Maxxam's hostile takeover and liquidation practices, virtually no one outside the company knew what those lands contained. A vigorous independent mapping project soon revealed the pristine Headwaters Grove with pure streams, deep alluvial soils and some of the tallest, oldest trees on earth. Also uncovered were several small ancient redwood "islands" including Owl Creek, Shaw Creek, Allen Creek, All Species Grove and Elkhead Springs. Activists matched Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) with aerial photographs of old-growth to determine which areas were slated for logging. In 1987 Earth First! occupied All Species Grove and did tree sits and road blockades to stave off the destruction and publicize the situation in the redwoods.

EPIC and Sierra Club successfully sued Maxxam to prevent a clearcut in the heart of Headwaters Grove. EPIC was already known for their watchdog litigation and a precedent setting ruling (EPIC v Johnson) which established that cumulative impacts must be considered in reviewing THPs. EPIC eventually won its first case against Maxxam, and over the next six years sued Maxxam, California Dept. of Forestry, the state Board of Forestry, Dept. of Fish & Game, and US Fish and Wildlife Service in a total of eight cases halting logging on over 1,500 acres of virgin redwood forest. EPIC's litigation program has temporarily protected the remaining groves of old-growth redwoods while permanent protection is pursued through legislation.

In 1990, lobbying organization Forests Forever qualified a bond initiative for the California ballot which authorized funds to purchase the Headwaters Grove. The initiative was narrowly defeated after a huge smear campaign funded by the timber industry. Simultaneously, Earth First! called "Redwood Summer," a campaign of nonviolent direct action involving over 3,000 protesters, which helped to bring international attention to the redwood crisis.

In the spring of 1993, Congressman Stark introduced legislation that would have imposed a 75% severance tax on the "mining" of old-growth redwood. Stark testified, "Maxxam Corporation has been looting the redwood holdings of Pacific Lumber Co. from the day it took over the company in a corporate raid. This legislation will protect the legitimate interests of the American public in the remaining unprotected redwood forests." The legislation never passed out of committee.

The current Headwaters Forest Act is an historic opportunity to protect these ancient forests because it is the first time that legislation has been introduced and supported by a Congressional representative of the redwood region, Dan Hamburg. However, Maxxam claims that they are only a "willing seller" of 4,500 acres which includes the Headwaters Grove and a surrounding buffer zone. Hurwitz wants half a billion dollars for land that he acquired through junk bonds and a Texas Savings and Loan scandal. State and federal environmental laws limit the potential to log these ancient forests. As Hamburg testified, "Price negotiations must establish a realistic value based on the actual ability to harvest." Earth First! and other activists advocate a Debt for Nature Swap for Hurwitz's failed S & L debt to American taxpayers.

It is urgent that we tell our legislators that we support strong protection of the redwoods of Headwaters without rewarding Maxxam. If Congress settles for a small acreage and pays an exorbitant price for the Headwaters grove, Maxxam will profit from the acquisition of Headwaters; and the environment, species diversity, and rural economy will be impoverished by the compromise. Regardless, the Headwaters Forest Act, H.R. 2866, is our best hope for permanently protecting this non-renewable ecosystem. May the ancient trees of Headwaters forever stand tall!

Headwaters Forest Act

Total size of proposed acquisition: 44,000 acres, approximately 5,000 acres of virgin redwood and Doug fir forests.

Location: 15 miles southeast of Eureka in Humboldt County, California.

Estimated cost: $100 million to $500 million; possible "debt for nature" or land swap.

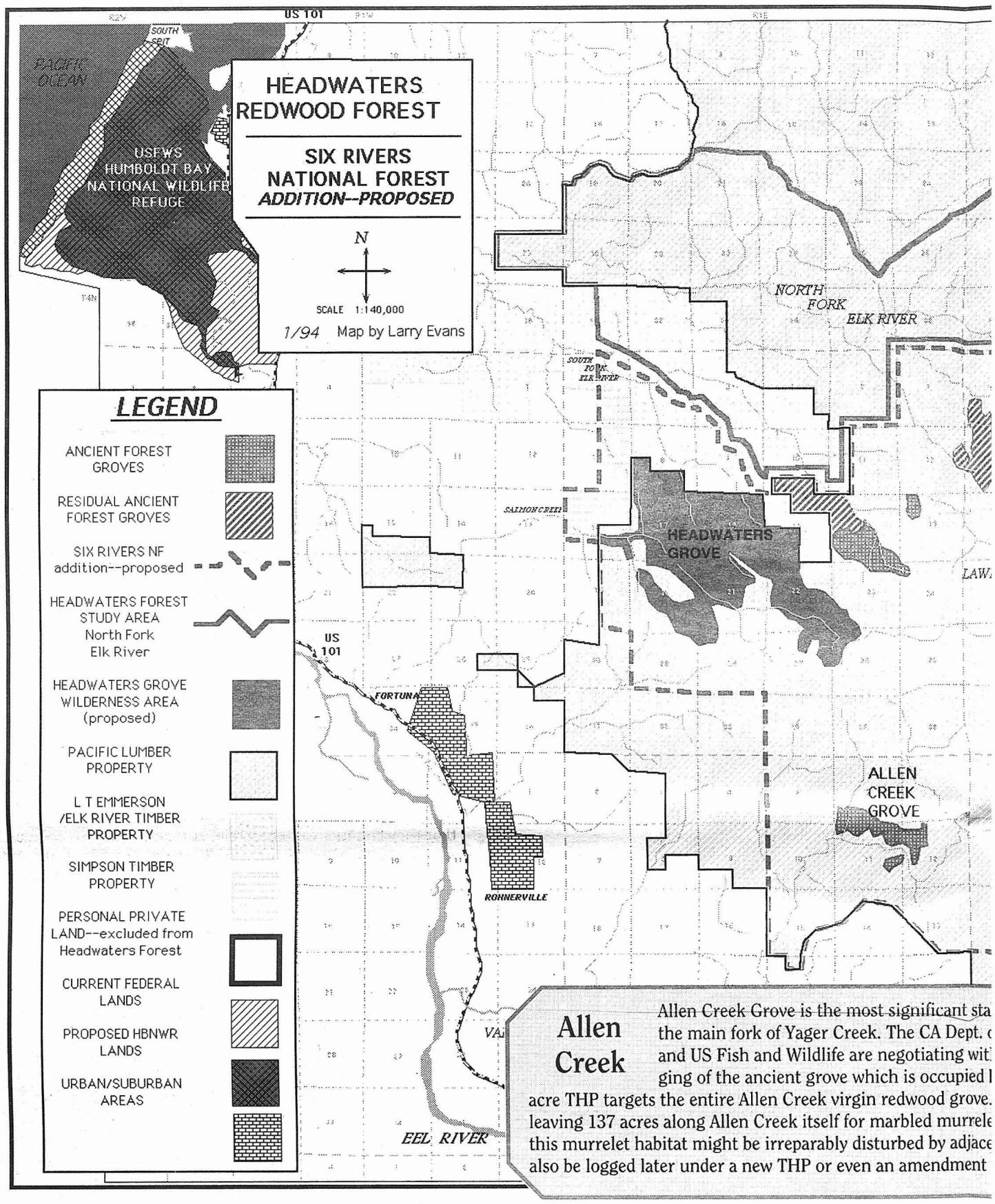
Supporters: The bill is supported by EPIC, Forests Forever, Sierra Club, National Audubon, Wilderness Society, the Clinton administration, 105 Representatives and singer Bonnie Raitt.

Provisions: Preserves all the ancient forest and proposes using restoration forestry methods to manage the second-growth stands in non-virgin areas; names the U.S. Forest Service as administrator of the land; provides Humboldt County with federal funds for 10 years to make up for lost timber taxes; provides restoration and habitat-enhancement jobs for displaced timber and fisheries workers; and establishes a 13,000-acre "study area" along the Elk River, north of Headwaters Forest, that may eventually be added to previously acquired lands.

Current status: Passed through subcommittee of Agriculture; awaiting amendments and votes in the full Agriculture Committee and the Natural Resources sub-committee.

Purpose: "The purpose of this Act is to provide for the sound management and protection of old growth Redwood forest areas in Humboldt County, California, and to preserve and enhance habitat for the marbled murrelet, Northern spotted owl, native salmon stocks, and other old-growth forest dependent species, by adding certain lands and waters to the Six Rivers National Forest and by including a portion of such lands in the national wilderness preservation system."

Congressman Hamburg testified, "We are not separate from these forests. Undoubtedly, we gain when these giant trees cohabit the planet with us."

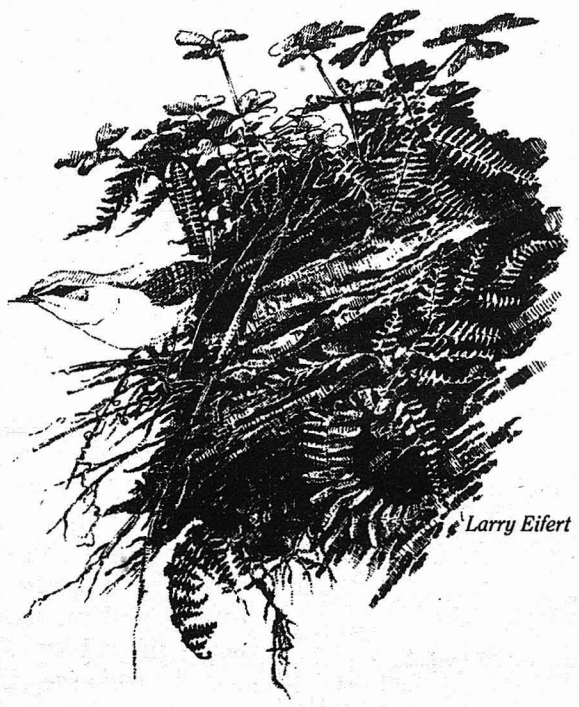


Allen Creek

Allen Creek Grove is the most significant sta
the main fork of Yager Creek. The CA Dept. o
and US Fish and Wildlife are negotiating wit
ging of the ancient grove which is occupied b
acre THP targets the entire Allen Creek virgin redwood grove.
leaving 137 acres along Allen Creek itself for marbled murrele
this murrelet habitat might be irreparably disturbed by adjace
also be logged later under a new THP or even an amendment

Biological Diversity of Headwaters Forest

A diversity of habitats exists within the Headwaters Forest including lowland riparian forests, ancient redwood forests, upland prairies, oak woodlands, residual old-growth, and second-growth stands which are home for a variety of animals, plants, and micro-organisms. Among mammals are the California black bear, Pacific fisher, mountain lion, coyote, black-tail deer, flying squirrel and red tree vole. Birds include the Northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, osprey, goshawk, and migratory and resident songbird populations. Amphibians include Pacific giant salamander, tailed frog and Olympic salamander. Anadromous fish runs of steelhead, trout, coho and other salmon complement resident fish populations. Coast redwood, Douglas fir, grand fir, western red cedar, Pacific yew, western hemlock, madrone, red alder, tan oak, California bay laurel and vine maple provide a multi-layered canopy. Salal, huckleberry, salmonberry, oxalis, trillium, and numerous ferns blanket the forest floor. Old-growth forests contain mychorrizal fungi, invertebrate species and micro-organisms that are not found or equalled in cutover lands. Many of these species are federally and/or state listed as endangered or threatened, and others are candidates for listing.

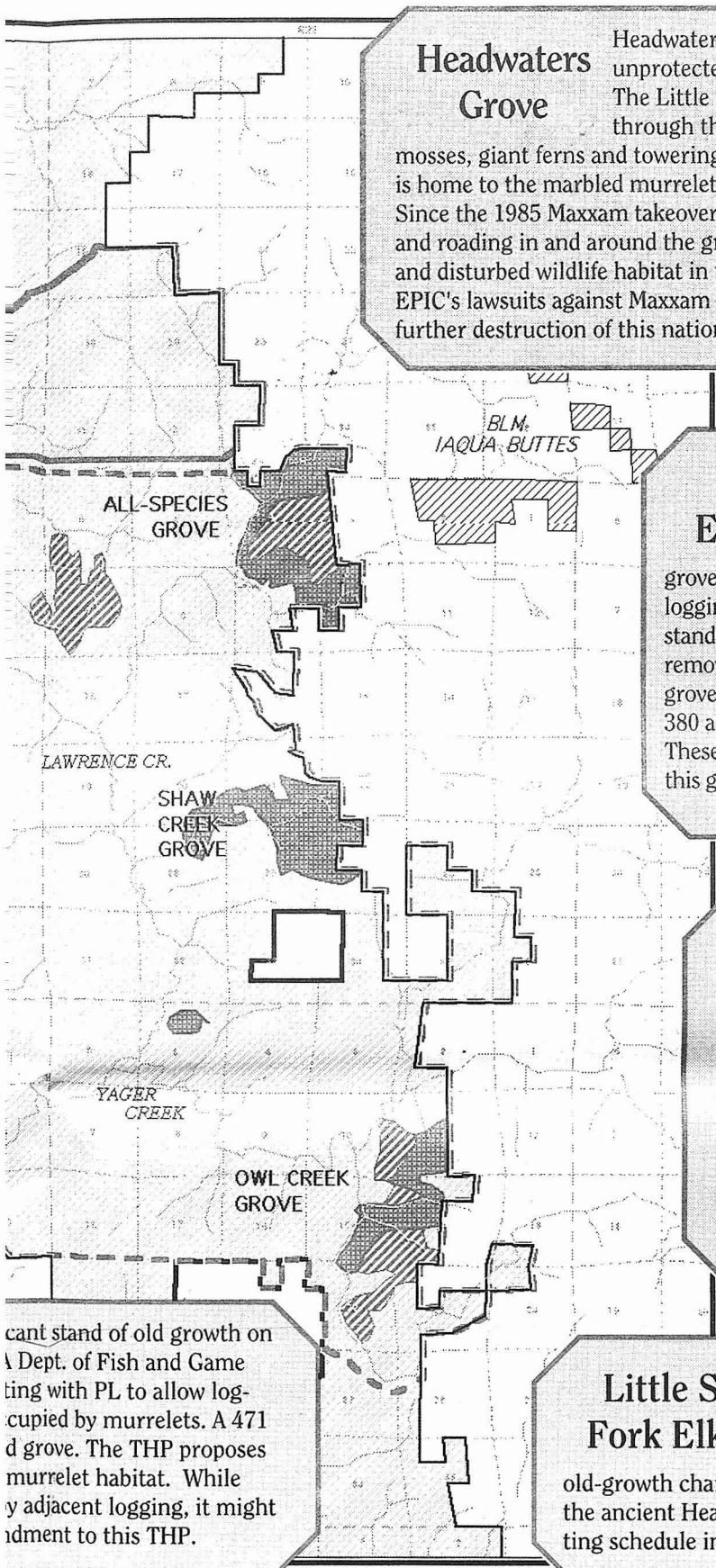


Larry Eifert

Marbled Murrelet

The threatened Marbled Murrelet is a small seabird which flies inland to nest on the mossy limbs of old-growth trees. During the past century California's murrelet population dropped from 60,000 to an estimated 2,000 to 8,500 individuals. Pacific Lumber's ancient redwood groves in Humboldt County are one of three remaining nesting areas in California. Currently PL is developing a Habitat Conservation Plan that would permit a "take" of the threatened species. Biologist C.J. Ralph states, "I have seen no bird as closely tied to a forest type. They are entirely dependent on old growth." According to Ralph, the murrelet's breeding success rate in California is too low to keep up with mortality, and the probability of extinction is high. According to wildlife biologist Kim Nelson, "The location and habitat characteristics of the Headwaters Forest, coupled with the fact that little suitable habitat remains in the historic range of the species in California, make the acquisition and preservation of the Headwaters Forest key to the survival and recovery of the murrelet in California."

rs Forest



Headwaters Grove

Headwaters is the largest grove of unprotected ancient redwoods on Earth. The Little South Fork Elk River flows through the grove and feeds delicate mosses, giant ferns and towering trees. This remnant grove is home to the marbled murrelet and other threatened species. Since the 1985 Maxxam takeover of Pacific Lumber, logging and roading in and around the grove caused stream siltation and disturbed wildlife habitat in this priceless redwood island. EPIC's lawsuits against Maxxam have temporarily protected further destruction of this national treasure.

All Species Grove after logging- Photo EPIC files.

Shaw Creek & Elkhead Springs

PL is intentionally isolating all the ancient groves known to be occupied by murrelets by logging adjacent residual and second growth stands. An approved THP to do seed tree removal at Shaw Creek will further isolate the grove. PL is cutting residual old growth next to 380 acres of ancient forest in Elkhead Springs. These cuts threaten the biological integrity of this grove east of Headwaters.

Owl Creek before 1989 logging- Photo EPIC files.

Owl Creek

Owl Creek embodies the transition from lowland redwood forest to upland prairie and butte. Giant redwoods and Douglas fir provide habitat for federally listed threatened species including marbled murrelets and spotted owls. Since 1989, half of the 900 acre grove has been logged by Pacific Lumber (PL). What remains of the northern half of the grove is now protected because of a recent victory by EPIC in the CA State Court of Appeals. In 1992 PL illegally logged twice in the southern part of Owl Creek in defiance of the Board of Forestry conditions that they conduct valid murrelet surveys. The two clandestine logging operations went unprosecuted by state and federal regulators. EPIC filed a federal lawsuit, Marbled Murrelet v. Pacific Lumber against PL for violating the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by logging in Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat. The federal lawsuit is the first challenge of the ESA over private logging practices in California and is part of a national effort to uphold the ESA. EPIC anticipates receiving a federal preliminary injunction which will hold off further destruction of the grove until the merits of the case are heard in July, 1994.

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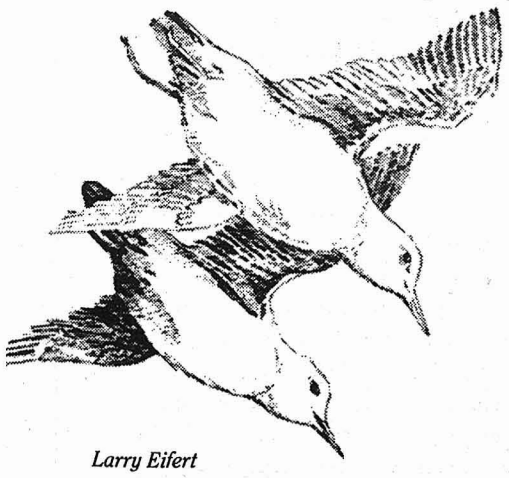
Little South Fork Elk River

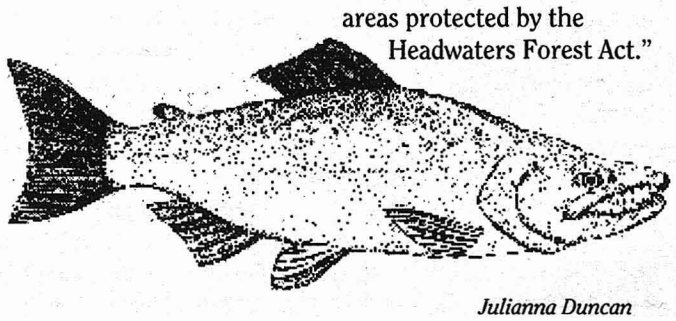
CDF approved an Elk River Timber Company Timber Harvest Plan to clearcut 155 acres of mature second growth redwoods on the northern boundary of the Headwaters Forest. The grove on the Little South Fork of the Elk River is beginning to recover old-growth characteristics and provides an important biological corridor and buffer zone for the ancient Headwaters Grove. EPIC successfully negotiated an agreement to delay the cutting schedule in order to allow time for acquisition under the Headwaters Forest Act.



Larry Eifert

Coho Salmon

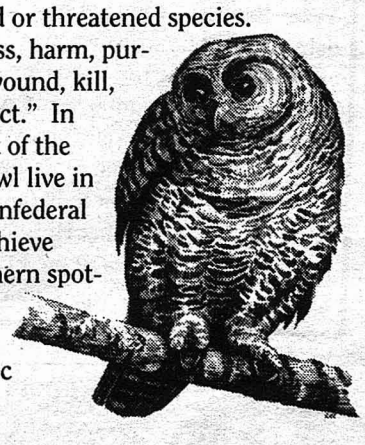
During the Headwaters Forest Act hearings Dan Hamburg submitted written testimony from fisheries biologist Dr. Peter Moyle who maintains, "Streams in the Headwaters Forest area are important habitat for anadromous fishes, especially coho salmon." Moyle estimates that 5 to 10 percent of the remaining wild coho salmon in California spawn in these drainages. The federal government is currently considering listing the coho salmon as a threatened species. 50 years ago an estimated 200,000 wild coho salmon spawned in California streams, a number that Moyle says has been reduced by 97 percent. Moyle concludes, "These figures demonstrate the exceptional importance of the streams in the areas protected by the Headwaters Forest Act."



Julianna Duncan

Northern Spotted Owl

The final element in the Clinton administration's preferred Option 9 for the forests of the Pacific Northwest will be the publishing of a Sec 4(d) Endangered Species Act (ESA) rule affecting nonfederal lands within the range of the Northern spotted owl. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) wants to relax federal prohibitions against "incidental take" of Northern spotted owls on private lands. According to the ESA, it is unlawful to "take" an endangered or threatened species. Take means to "harass, harm, purchase, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect." In California 45 percent of the threatened spotted owl live in mature forests on nonfederal lands. In order to achieve recovery of the Northern spotted owl it is imperative to protect the species on both public and private lands.



Larry Eifert

Moonlight through Headwaters. David Cross

Support EPIC's Work to Protect Headwaters

P.O. Box 397, Garberville CA 95542
(707) 923-2931 FAX: (707) 923-4210

❑ Yes, I want to join EPIC

$25_____$50_____$100_____$500
$15 for student/ low income / senior
Your contribution is tax-deductible.

❑ Yes, send me action alerts about Headwaters

❑ Yes, I will write a letter to support the **Headwaters Forest Act H.R. 2866**

Points to include:

1. Please urge your Congressperson to cosponsor the Headwaters Forest Act or write them a thank you letter if they already support the bill.

2. Californians: Please urge Senators Barbara Boxer and Diane Feinstein to introduce a companion bill to H.R. 2866 in the Senate. Others: Write your Senators and ask them to cosponsor a Senate bill. U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20510

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ St____ Zip_____
Phone _____ FAX _____

Who is Charles Hurwitz and why is he destroying our forests?

Pacific Lumber - "Happy Mill Town"
Founded in 1869, Pacific Lumber Company promoted long-term strategies for maintaining both the forest and jobs, demonstrated by selectively cutting only the mature trees, generously funding the employee pension fund and reducing the work week instead of laying off personnel when the demand for timber dropped. Pacific Lumber was effectively debt free and held more ancient redwood forests than all other lumber companies combined.

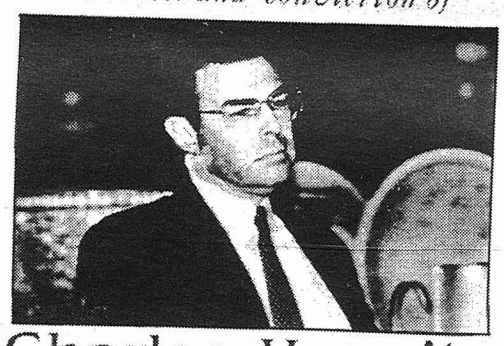
Maxxam Corporation's Junk Bond Buy-out
In 1986, Maxxam floated $660 million in junk bonds through Drexel Burnham Lambert to take over Pacific Lumber. Michael Milken orchestrated the takeover and has since been convicted of securities related felonies. Charles Hurwitz, CEO of Maxxam, pressured stockholders into selling their shares and commenced liquidating over $400 million in assets including the welding and cutting division, PL's San Francisco office building, and the employee pension fund, depriving retired workers of their economic security. Hurwitz visited Scotia and enlightened timber workers about the meaning of the Golden Rule: "He who has the gold rules." He tripled the cut, decimating PL's 16,000 acres of virgin redwood and Doug fir. If logging continues at its current pace, all of PL's ancient forest and the endangered species that live there may be gone by the turn of the century.

How to Get Rich Quick
Recent restructuring by Maxxam suggests that the company may be preparing PL holdings for a federal buyout. Hurwitz split Pacific Lumber into two companies: Scotia Pacific Holding Co., consisting of 179,000 acres of PL's cut-over lands with $385 million of debt; and the new Pacific Lumber which was to own the town of Scotia, the lumber mills, and all the old-growth forest holdings including Headwaters, with a $235 million junk bond debt. At the last minute, Hurwitz created a third company, Salmon Creek Corporation, to control 6,000 acres including Headwaters Grove and 3,000 acres of surrounding buffer zone. It appears that Salmon Creek with the most valuable holdings carries no debt at all. Now Hurwitz is demanding "fair market value" for the Headwaters Grove. Congressman Hamburg says that Maxxam's high price-tag doesn't reflect "the reality of the state and federal laws that restrict opportunities to log the grove."

Debt for Nature and Jail for Hurwitz!
There is a direct connection between the Savings and Loans scandal and the clearcutting of California's ancient redwoods. According to John DeWitt of Save the Redwoods League, "Hurwitz still owes the FDIC and depositors, with this whole savings and loan that went defunct in Texas [United Savings Assoc.], $548 million. Hell, he'd have a steal if the FDIC forgave him the debt and said he won't go to jail if he donates Headwaters to the federal government." The bank collapsed and the redwoods are still crashing. Even the FDIC alleges that Hurwitz's bank owes the taxpayers a minimum of $548 million for misappropriating depositors' funds. Meanwhile the Headwaters Forest Act is moving through Congress with support from the Clinton administration and 105 Congressional representatives. Citizens are concerned that Hurwitz could receive federal dollars for the ancient redwoods before he has paid back his S& L debt of $548 million, which is close to the amount that Hurwitz is asking for the Headwaters Grove. The solution is clear: Debt for Nature. Please write the FDIC and encourage them to act on the claim against Hurwitz's United Financial Group. Chair, FDIC, 550 17th St. NW, Washington D.C. 20006

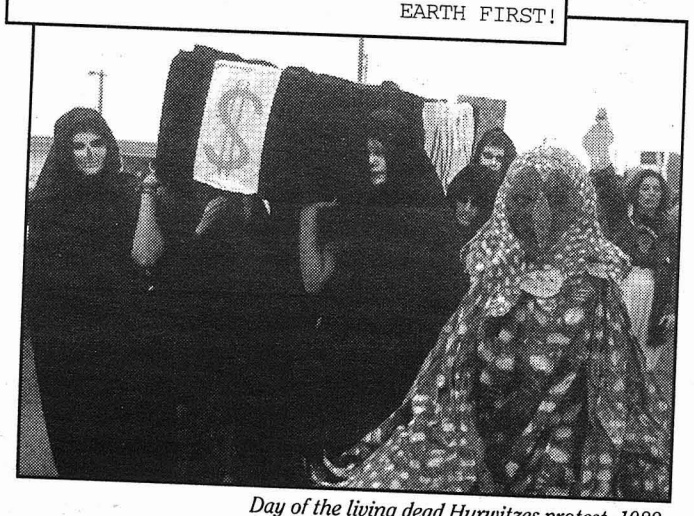
To support the national lobbying effort to pass the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866) please contact Forests Forever, 54 Mint St. #500, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 974-FOFO.

REWARD!
$5000
for information leading to the arrest and conviction of



Charles Hurwitz

EARTH FIRST!



Day of the living dead Hurwitzes protest, 1988.

A Call for a Moratorium

Citizens are calling upon appropriate state and federal authorities, and upon Maxxam Corporation to impose an immediate moratorium on all logging activities within the 44,000 acre reserve proposed in the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866) until the bill is decided in Congress. During the moratorium, accurate and objective biological inventories can be made to provide Congress with an assessment of the value of these forests as critical habitat for endangered species. Since the legislation has been introduced, Maxxam has submitted seven logging plans within the proposed boundaries of the Act. These plans will further degrade, fragment and isolate Headwaters Forest. Moratorium Now!

For information about the moratorium please contact:. Bay Area Coalition for Headwaters Forest: (510) 548-2220.

Sierra Club's PR Disaster

BY KIMBERLY DAWN

It would seem obvious that Bill Arthur, Northwest Regional Director of the Sierra Club, would want to provide a good example of sustainable forestry and go beyond the state requirements for a selective cut on his own land. He did not. In fact, by the time cutting was finished on Arthur's 10-acre parcel, only 10 percent of the trees remained and the environmental community was left with an unrivaled PR disaster.

Bill Arthur grew up in northwest Montana and eastern Washington, where his family operated a logging and Christmas tree business. He inherited a 42-acre parcel of land along the Pend Oreille River in northeast Washington, bordered on three sides by the Colville National Forest. The entire 42 acres was logged in the early part of the century. By the time Arthur first cut it, the area was a second growth forest with abundant Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, white fir, and cedar. He logged eight acres of the parcel twelve years ago and used the money to put himself through graduate school.

A Sierra Club member for 20 years (ten as a volunteer and ten as paid staff), he spoke on the first panel during the 1993 Clinton-Gore Forest Summit. Echoing the vice-president of Weyerhaeuser (the tree exporting company!) he told Clinton, "I have nothing against log exports, I just prefer finished wood exports." This infuriated grassroots activists who see exporting as just one more way for the forest industry to make a fast buck at the expense of forests and workers.

In December of 1992, Arthur sold the timber rights on ten acres to one of the northwest's chief log exporters, Global Pacific Forest Products, for $10,000. Global uses phone banking, offering a lot of money to entice private woodlot owners to sell. Nonetheless, Arthur claims to have chosen Global over a local mill because he thought it unlikely that second growth fir and pine would be exported. Besides, the local mill hosted then-President Bush in a campaign against reinstatement of the Endangered Species Act.

The permit for the sale called for the removal of 70 percent of standing timber volume, an estimated 85,000 board feet. The sale conformed to all the Washington Department of Natural Resources requirements, including taking out all "merchantable timber," but leaving two "wildlife trees", two seedling trees and two downed trees per acre. A total of 150 trees of any type, including seedlings, saplings and whips (tall, thin, spindly trees) were to be left behind on the ten-acre cut. None of the logging occurred in a riparian zone; in fact, the eight to ten acre parcel was chosen for its flatness and distance from the river.

Steve James was one of the loggers hired by Global to cut Arthur's land. He knew the owner of the land was a member of the Sierra Club so he saw this as a chance to leave a nice looking stand of trees. James was proud of the amount of fir and pine left behind. "My wife said it looked like a park," he recalled. But Global sent him back with another logger to take more trees, and James was amazed Arthur would allow it. According to James, Arthur had a hands-off approach; not once was he seen on the logging site and he was completely unaware of several 270-year-old cedars that were taken out. It didn't take long for James to find out that Bill Arthur wasn't just a Sierra Club member but the Regional Director. James decided to contact Ken Kohli, spokesman for the Intermountian Forest Products Association, a forest industry lobby group, and predictably Kohli took the ball and ran with it.

In early December the story of the environmentalist who cut his own land was in every paper in the northwest and even *The New York Times*. Ken Kohli and his cohorts easily used it to their advantage, claiming Bill Arthur, the Sierra Club, and environmentalists in general were indeed a hypocritical bunch, as the forest industry claimed. In southern Oregon, a cafe owner taped the story to the counter for all to read, and certainly that wasn't the only place where the "joke" was shared with the morning gossip. "It's a total disaster of shame and embarrasment for the Sierra Club," said Tim Hermach of Native Forest Council. "Arthur obviously does not and can not represent our environmental concerns. He sounds and acts no better than the forest industry."

If the Sierra Club considers the job done on Arthur's ten acres a responsibly harvested selective cut, forest advocates have a lot to worry about. The forest industry refers to 70 percent removal as a moderate clearcut, so the Sierra Club's claim that Arthur's 90 percent removal is "selective" seems laughable. Oddly enough, Sierra Club staffer Mark Lawler admitted that a true selective cut would take out only 20 to 30 percent.

When this information went public, Arthur was accused of having a conflict of interest, publicly dismissing log exports while selling his own timber to a log exporting company. Later he claimed that at the Forest Summit he misread his script, (all speakers were required to submit scripts prior to their speech, an effective way to control exactly what they said). During the same panel he spoke against exporting as being responsible for the low amount of domestic timber. At this point it is unclear what Bill Arthur and/or the Sierra Club's stand on log exporting is but a public statement denouncing exports would only help to unite the Sierra Club and the grassroots.

The Sierra Club claims that the future of the forest industry lies with second growth cutting of privately-owned woodlots. Forest advocates disagree with that stance. "The future of the timber industry is NOT in the fleecing of small woodlot owners by rape-and-run raw log exporters," stated Michael Donnelley of Friends of the Breitenbush Cascades. National groups like the Sierra Club tend to see the forest with human-imposed borders that Earth Firstlers and deep ecologist know do not exist. A 42 acre parcel may seem like just that to the mainstream, but if it's in northeast Washington along the Pend Oreille, it's a part of that ecosystem and private ownership doesn't change that.

To Bill Arthur's credit he admits he made a mistake. He stands by his decision to cut but if he could he'd do it differently, employing a professional forester and using new selective forestry methods. He would then call a press conference and present his ten acres as a model selective cut. It's also important to remember that the forest industry was the messenger and for *them* to criticize Bill Arthur for bad forestry is beyond ludicrous. But can we afford to lose even that small amount of forest when every year thousands of acres more are lost to the voracious appetite of the timber industry?

That Arthur used his $10,000 for improvements on his retirement home and for his daughter's college education seems irrelevant to grassroots organizers, working on the front lines and barely able to make ends meet. Regional directors of the Sierra Club are highly paid so it's not surprising that some class resentment exits between those who volunteer their activism and those who can afford second homes, especially if forest destruction supplements their income. What it comes down to is that an environmentalist stood by and let 25-30 truckloads of trees, including 270-year-old cedars, leave his land and later said he would have felt better if it had been only 15-20 truckloads. Just what kind of mentality are we up against?

Dear Miss Demeanor

Dear Ms. Demeanor:

I hope you can help. A lot of my friends, who have stood beside me in defense of the earth, are having babies! When the human larvae pop out and are shown off, most people coo and ooh and aah. It makes me almost sick, because with every child born, all I can see are mountains of Pampers; plastic toys washing up on beaches and lodging themselves in the gullets of seals, turtles, and sandpipers; pacifiers and baby food bottles littering the forests; and consumer frenzy escalating! Now don't get me wrong: the power and magic of creating life is sacred and beautiful. But human life at the expense of all other life? I can't ooh and aah to that.

I'm afraid that if I don't coo to the new borns, the parents will be insulted or will end up resenting this new life, too, which will make for unwanted kids, and unwanted kids usually wreak more damage on their environments; but if I do coo, it might encourage them to spawn a second, third or fourth child! I don't want to alienate my friends, but I also must be true to myself and the needs of the Earth. Babies, no matter how cute and harmless and vegan, always grow up to be consumers. What can I do?

What does Ms. Demeanor say to her friends with babies? Tell me true, does she coo too?

MS. O. PEDIA
WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH

P.S. Please tell your readers that latex condoms not only prevent babies and other sexually transmitted diseases, they support the protection of living rubber trees in the Amazonian Rainforest.

Address your letters to:
Dear Miss Demeanor
Earth First! Journal
PO Box 1415
Eugene, OR 97440

Miss Demeanor responds:

Dear Ms. O Pedia:

Oh my, this is a distressing pickle indeed, but it is very important not to behave in an unseemly fashion, no matter how tempting that may be.

Imagine this dreadful scenario: you arrive for a cheery baby shower, beaming at the expectant parents and presenting them with a decorated box of condoms. You see your friends frown, then purse their lips into a forced smile more like a sneer. You try to recover, falsely explaining that the condoms are a gift for the child, an investment in the future, like a savings bond. Even your most politically incorrect friends would know that human genitalia take more than a decade to mature. Such an episode could only end in your embarrassed departure, hopefully unharmed.

Likewise, encouraging your friends to allow their babies to decay into compost would not be well-received. Certainly you would no longer be invited to dinner. Once all your friends have ignored your advice about birth control, it's best to acknowledge the new being gurgling on your lap. Personally, I enjoy the company of children, as long as they're not *my* offspring.

I recommend you inform your friends as I do—discreetly and politely of course—about an utterly marvelous adaptation of marmosets, small monkeys who live in Central and South America. Only one female in each band has offspring, but all community members of both genders raise the babies collectively. Other adult females in the band do not even ovulate (for the brainy set, you can explain that the process is called ovarian suppression).

This topic provides an excellent introduction for reminding your friends with babies, and those contemplating the future of their gametes, that it is only polite to share.

Sustainable? Forestry

BY DAVID ORTON

This is the text of a presentation prepared for a panel discussion, "Green Futures or a Green Future—what is the correlation between sustainable and ecological forest practices?" at the First North American Temperate Forest Conference, in Burlington, VT, on November 14, 1993. Other members of the panel were Tracy Katelman, of the Institute for Sustainable Forestry, and Richard Miller, of Forest Partnership. Only part of this text was presented.

Sustainable forestry and sustainable society:

I had some trouble seeing what the title of this panel actually meant, and finally decided it was about whether or not there could be a sustainable forestry within industrial capitalist society. So I will not in this talk outline the features making up an ecological forestry. From my perspective as a Green forestry activist, sustainable forestry requires a sustainable society, and this will be my focus. As activists we need that spirit of, "You have to want to fight." But we also need to understand and project in our organizing a vision of the type of society where a real sustainable forestry would be possible.

In the video *Thinking Like A Forest: A Case for Sustainable Selective Forestry,* Merv Wilkinson's forestry practices are presented as a case study of sustainable selective logging on Vancouver Island, carried on over a period of about fifty years. However, this video and the book *Wildwood: A Forest for the Future,* by Ruth Loomis and Wilkinson (which should be read in conjunction with the video), although very helpful, do not question the overall premises of industrial society. (The video is also human-centered, shows a lack of spirituality and emphasizes yuppie fossil-fueled machinery.)

Similarly the book by Herb Hammond, *Seeing The Forest Among The Trees: The Case For Wholistic Forest Use,* the best Canadian book on forestry that I know of, does not fundamentally question the premises of industrial capitalism. Hammond, who presents very interesting ideas on community forestry boards and wholistic forest use, explicitly states in his book that he would keep corporations, the capitalist market model, and the world timber market. As Hammond says, "We would establish real free enterprise in the British Columbia timber industry." Also he notes, "Timber companies can and will continue to exist."

Opposing capitalist industrialism:

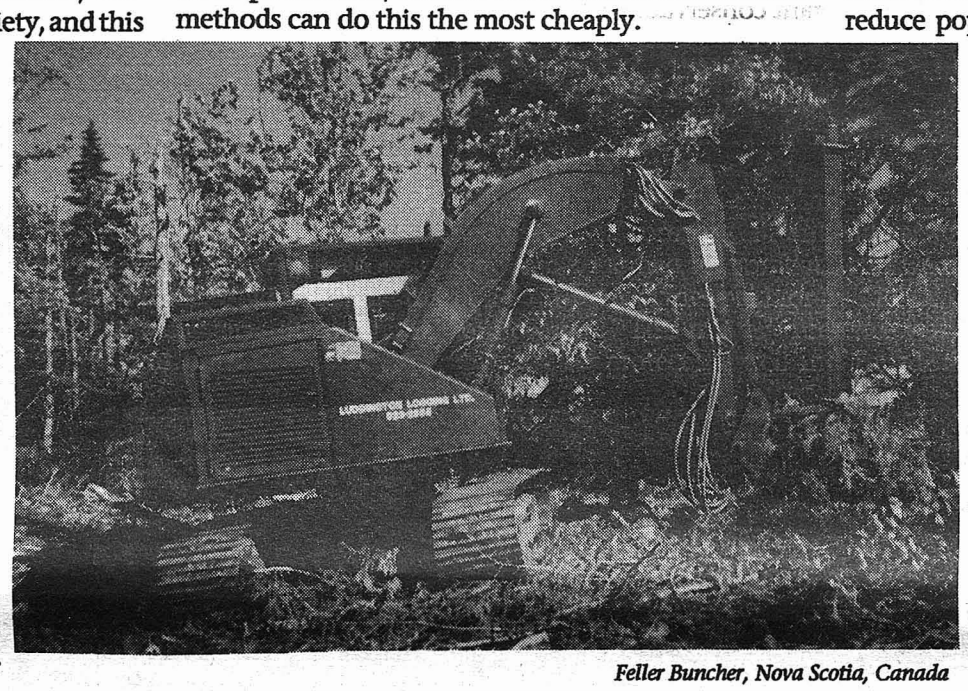
Forestry activists must face up to the fundamental question of whether or not real long term sustainable forestry can be practiced within this society. In my own view, it is a deceptive illusion to advocate the path of sustainable forestry *within* industrial capitalism. This does not mean we sit back and do nothing, and wait for the revolution. We need reforms which help to disintegrate, not consolidate capitalist industrialism.

I think that a lot of the work we do as activists helps consolidate the system. For example, we hear the comment that consumerism is the main problem. There is little talk about continual industrial growth, with consumerism as an aspect of this. If consumerism is the problem, then manipulating consumer choices, e.g. "consumer boycotts" (consumer sovereignty?), becomes a focus of organizing for many forestry activists. Growth remains unchallenged by our practice. "Niche marketing," for designated forestry products, labelled as produced sustainably, also leaves the system untouched. The "Silva Forest Foundation," which Herb Hammond is a member of, speaks of the "Certification of Ecologically Responsible Forest Uses and Products." Yet "green" marketing remains a promotion of consumer products and part of the engine of corporate growth.

Winona LaDuke, who spoke at the conference, pointed out that capitalism requires continual intervention into other lands and cultures. David Suzuki showed that in our culture the economy determines the society. So activists had better make sure they understand the nature of the economy they are operating in.

What then is a sustainable society? We surely need an understanding of this if we are searching for a sustainable forestry. A sustainable society is one which does not destroy our ecology or our communities and which has social justice as its core. Values which promote this are crucial for forestry activists. Forestry conflicts are clashes between basic values.

We have to understand and oppose the basic values of capitalist industrialism in our forestry work—and along with our activism—hold and put forward an alternative philosophy. All the mainstream political parties in Canada (Liberal, Conservative, New Democratic Party, Reform, Bloc Quebecois, etc.) have the same basic values as the forest industry: maximum wood production, and the use of whatever extraction methods can do this the most cheaply.



Feller Buncher, Nova Scotia, Canada

Unsustainable society core values:

The core values of the *unsustainable* society which we live in, and which are reflected throughout the forest industry, center around two basic sets of beliefs:

1. The belief in economic growth, sometimes called "development." Consumerism is part of this and is presented as the meaning of life. Philosophy is now turned on its head. It is no longer "I think, therefore I am," but "I consume, therefore I am." There is also the unchallenged view that there can be unlimited population growth.

2. The belief that nature is a "resource." This is the view that ethics is totally human-centered. (I think we should, as activists banish the frequently heard term "resource," as a description of trees, fish, minerals etc. This term conveys a human-centered perspective that nature is only for human use. It is a form of conceptual enclosure.) We must continually think hard about the basic values we reflect in our organizing work, and the language we use to express ourselves. We must put our minds as well as our bodies on the line.

Wolfgang Sachs, a German thinker, shows in the article "Development: a Guide to the Ruins" (The *New Internationalist,* June 1992) how "development" was an American-generated concept introduced after the Second World War, "designed to remake the world in the image of the United States of America." The US was promoted as the model of the good life to which other, "underdeveloped" countries must aspire to.

At the NFN conference, stories were told of US environmental interventions in other countries, environmentalists doing good works abroad. But, under the US flag, the United States has intervened militarily, economically and culturally all over the world. One must therefore at least question interventions by American environmentalists in the countries of the Two-Thirds World, or the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Personally, as a Canadian living in Nova Scotia, I am quite sensitive to American-generated maps of "north woods," published in *Wild Earth,* which include a large chunk of Canada, drawn up without consulting with Eastern Canadian forestry activists.

An alternative philosophy:

I think the bones of a basic alternative philosophy for our forestry and other environmental work draw on traditional native and deep ecology thinking—the eight-point deep ecology platform—and with a strong social justice component which has its roots in the socialist tradition. This alternative philosophy expresses a new relationship to nature, which is biocentric or ecocentric, not human-centered.

Putting the Earth first means ecosystem rights before human rights. When considering human rights, give native/indigenous rights first consideration, but not at the expense of ecosystem rights. From such a perspective, I cannot support the pulpwood logging of La Verendrye Park in Quebec, or similar situations, even if endorsed by some native people. Similarly, a biocentric perspective cannot endorse *commercial* fur trapping, no matter the impassioned defense of this by Winona LaDuke. Social justice is only possible in a context of ecological justice. We have to move from a shallow, human-centered ecology to a deeper all-species-centered ecology.

The social component of the alternative philosophy must advocate building a movement against industrialism, and advocating a no-growth economy. We need to raise the banner of living more simply and reduce population. We must advocate the cancellation of debts for countries in the Two-Thirds World, and the transfer of wealth to "have-not" countries. Our orientation has to be that governments and industry in "developed" countries are partners in environmental crimes. The values we advance in our work as forestry activists, or in the illusive pursuit of a "certifiable" sustainable forestry, cannot help destroy the natural world.

An American philosopher, Andrew McLaughlin, whom I first met at a Vermont Earth First! conference back in September, 1989, has produced a book which combines a deep ecology and social justice perspective coming out of the socialist tradition. His book is called *Regarding Nature: Industrialism and Deep Ecology.* The final chapter, "For a Radical Ecocentrism," should be required reading for any environmental activist seeking an alternative world view to industrial madness.

Theoretical weapons of the industrial expansionary class:

Discussions of forestry in Canadian industry or government circles now speak of "sustainable development," not sustained yield. The federal government's *Green Plan,* which has a major influence on environmental activity in Canada, is permeated by the language of sustainable development. The general bogus idea behind this human-centered concept is that the world can continue growing economically, with unlimited expansion, and we can still "protect" the environment. Solutions to environmental problems are to be addressed through market forces and through existing social structures. Lobbying elected politicians, as we are continually exhorted to at this conference, in the process legitimates the government-sanctioned system of industrial expansion and corporate order.

The 1987 UN report, *Our Common Future,* known as the Brundtland report, makes the theoretical case for sustainable development. (See the *Green Web* Bulletin #16, *Sustainable Development: Expanded Environmental Destruction,* February, 1990, for a critique of the various aspects of sustainable development.) Many mainstream environmentalists in the government-funded Canadian Environmental Network also use the terminology of "sustainable development." This can lead to disputes between mainstreamers and developers over whether or not a particular "development" is an example of "sustainable development!"

My argument in this presentation is that those who pursue the road of sustainable forestry within the existing system are pursuing a mirage and essentially operating within the sustainable development framework of unlimited industrial expansion. Society in Canada or the United States is not ecologically viable, and there can be no sustainable forestry without a fundamental and revolutionary change to ecological and social sustainability. We must advocate this in our organizing work.

The Tree Huggers

BY PEGGY SUE MCRAE

Tree hugging—nonviolent civil resistance to deforestation—has a long and revered history in India. To Hindus, the world is a temple and all life sacred. The Buddha found enlightenment sitting with a tree. The spiritual practice of the Indian people manifests itself in both the practice of nonviolence and in the willingness to sacrifice the self in defense of the Earth.

The story of Amrita Devi and the Bishnoi villagers is a story of courage and sacrifice. It is a chronicle that demonstrates the devotion of people committed to protecting the forest.

Mohandas Gandhi, who led India in nonviolent revolution against the British Empire, gained strength and inspiration from the spiritual legacy of India. In turn, the Gandhian revolution, centered on organizing India at a village level, laid the groundwork for modern India's *Chipko andolan* (movement to embrace the trees).

Amrita Devi and the Bishnois

A long drought brought death to many of the trees and hardship to the people of Rajastan India in 1485. During this time of parched suffering, Jambhoji, the son of a village headman, was gifted with a vision. In the vision he saw the people fighting with the forces of nature. This, he understood, was the cause of their suffering. Inspired by the vision, Jambhoji (now called Swami Jambeshwar Maharaj) set down the tenets of the Bishnoi faith. These included a prohibition on the cutting of green trees and a ban on the killing of animals. As the Bishnois practiced their faith, their environment responded and soon they prospered, once again living in a lush and fertile land. In the non-Bishnoi areas of Rajastan, desert and famine continued. Today, through oral tradition, Bishnoi children grow up learning to embrace and talk with the beloved trees. Perhaps the most inspiring story is that of Amrita Devi .

One day in 1731, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Abhay Singh, deciding to build a new palace for himself, sent axemen out to procure wood for his lime kiln. Led by Girder Das Bhandari, the axemen came to the Bishnoi village of Jalnadi, which was surrounded by luxuriant forests. Bhandari ordered the axemen to cut down the trees. Amrita Devi ran to the men and begged them to stop! Unmoved by her plea, the men continued their work. Amrita Devi clung to the first tree marked to be felled. She refused to be moved. "One chopped head is cheaper than a felled tree," were the last words that she spoke before the axe cut through her body, soaking the forest floor with her blood. Each of her three daughters rose in turn to take Amrita Devi's place. Each daughter in turn was cut through by the axe.

Bhandari withdrew to gather reinforcements and the Jalnadi villagers sent out a call for help to the surrounding Bishnoi villages. When Bhandari returned, he warned the villagers that they too would die if they continued to resist. The Bishnois held to the trees. That day 359 people from 49 different Bishnoi villages were massacred by the axemen.

The axemen had been able to secure only one-third of the wood required by the Maharaja. Infuriated, the Maharaja raged and demanded an explanation. When told of the bloodbath that was responsible for the delay, the Maharaja stopped work on his new palace and determined to visit the site of the slaughter. Realizing the horror of what had happened, the temperamental ruler underwent a change of heart and pledged that the Bishnois would never again be called upon to provide timber for the realm and that hunting would be forbidden in the areas surrounding their villages.

Today in the village of Amrita Devi an annual fair called Khejarli (in honor of the trees) is held to commemorate the martyrdom of the 363 who died. Thousands of Bishnoi men all dressed in white and women dressed in bright colors pay homage, remember, and reaffirm their commitment to militant conservationism.

Gandhi and the Chipko Movement

Mohandas Gandhi based his practice of *satyagraha* (sat: truth, agraha: force) on Indian tradition. "My life is dedicated to service of India through the religion of nonviolence which I believe to be the root of Hinduism." Swaraj, or Indian independence meant much more to Gandhi than throwing off the British rule. For India to gain independence from Britain only to become subject to a new ruling elite or caught up in the drive to become a westernized consumer based culture was not his intent. Gandhi preached the ideal of decentralized village republics living in harmony with nature. To this end he sent workers called *sarvodaya* (all rising, good of all) out to the villages, organizing them to become self-supporting. An independent rural economy was fostered with intensive small-scale farms where human, animal and plant life lived in balance. This was the ground in which the Chipko movement was able to take root and grow.

In March of 1973, a local forest collective in the Garhwal region of the Uttarkhand Himalaya resisted the government sale of timber in the Mandal forest. Following the Mandal resistance, Sunderlal Bahuguna, Uttarkhand's chief *sarvodaya* worker, undertook a march or *padayatra* across Uttarkhand to promote and publicize the need to save the forests and teach the philosophy of nonviolent direct action, *satyagraha*.

The following autumn brought increasingly horrendous flooding and landslides to the hill country. The people living in the hills recognized that the destruction was a result of logging. That spring forest officials announced that a compensation was to be paid to people whose land had been appropriated by the army during the recent Chinese invasion. The payments

One chopped head is cheaper than a felled tree—Amrita Devi, 1731

were to be made on March 16. That day, while the men of Malari, Reni and Lata villages were absent, axemen moved into the Reni forest. Though the axemen took a trail that avoided the village they were seen by a young girl. The girl ran to tell Gaura Devi, head of the local women's circle. A group of 27 women and girls rushed to the axemen imploring them to leave. One of the men carried a gun and threatened the women. Gaura Devi stood before him and challenged him to shoot her. The women explained the importance of the forests to the men who reluctantly recognized the truth. Too ashamed to fight with the determined women, the men withdrew. For four days the villagers closely guarded the forests. Then, on March 31, the largest demonstration the hill country had ever witnessed took place and the Reni forest was saved. These actions were the birth of today's Chipko movement, a movement with roots deep in the spiritual legacy of India. The movement has branches extending across all of India, branches reaching out to touch the world.

Further Readings: *The Doctrine of the Sword* by Mohandas Gandhi and *Hugging the Trees: The Story of the Chipko Movement* by Thomas Weber; Penguin 1989.

Bombing Story

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Night Action Group." Darryl had recently produced the famous Earth Night poster, and was (also naively) openly and publicly distributing it. Now, in retrospect, I realize that whoever chose the name Earth Night Action Group for the Santa Cruz power lines was either equally naive, or maybe a provocateur. Because, no matter what you think of the action itself, the use of that name implicated Darryl, a highly public Earth First! organizer, in a serious act of sabotage that he had nothing to do with.

When the EF!ers were arrested on the Golden Gate Bridge to hang the Earth Day banner, Darryl, who was committing no crime making press calls from a nearby telephone, was caught up in the sweep. And strangely, even though the arrests took place on the Marin County side of the San Francisco bridge, the Oakland Police Intelligence Unit was on the scene, as well as the FBI. They impounded and searched Darryl's car without a warrant, and confiscated his belongings. Included in the items taken was the pasted up master copy of the Earth Night poster. Yet no public statements were made about this find, and the police simply let Darryl go without even questioning him about it.

This lack of comment on Darryl's link to the Earth Night poster was especially odd because the Golden Gate Bridge climb and the Santa Cruz power lines were blended together in the press coverage, in the FBI's internal files, and in the public's mind. Headlines like "Eco-Terrorists Cut Power" and "Earth First! Militants Storm Golden Gate Bridge" equated the two, and photos of downed power lines accompanied stories about the banner hanging.

The worst of these "eco-terrorist scare" stories appeared in the San Francisco Examiner a few days after the bridge climb. It began with this fantasy, "The scenario: Terrorists, whether religious fanatics or political zealots, attack the Bay Area. They plant explosives on the transmission towers of key electric lines. They bomb switching stations. They poison the water..." The article went on to talk about the Golden Gate Bridge climb, the Santa Cruz power lines, Earth First!, and Redwood Summer.

So while the real Earth First! in northern California was renouncing tree spiking, building coalitions with workers and peace activists, and responding to timber industry violence by calling for mass non-violence, the public was being taught to associate us with bombs and terrorism. By the time the bomb went off in my car they were well primed to accept the FBI's incredible lie: not only are EF!ers violent terrorists who carry bombs around in our cars, but we are stupid violent terrorists who hide live anti-personnel bombs under our own car seats.

Part 2: The Frame-Up and Cover-Up, will appear in the next *EF! Journal*.

Contributions are needed to help with the expenses of the Civil Rights lawsuit against the FBI. Checks should be made out to Redwood Summer Justice Project, and sent to P.O. Box 14720, Santa Rosa, Ca 95402. Please indicate if you need your contribution to be tax deductible. Thank you.

The Chip Mills Are Coming!

BY DENNY HALDEMAN

With these seemingly innocuous words in late 1990, Cielo and Leaf Myczack, Riverkeepers of the Tennessee River, began warning of an impending invasion of voracious machines of forest destruction. Like most activists along "the scenic sewer of the South," we already had our hands full of environmental equity issues, DOE pollution, incinerators, dumps, scam recyclers, and other projects. We did not *need* another distraction. Fortunately the Myczacks persisted, and upon further examination of the implications of these machines and the consumption monster pushing them, trying to draw the line in the forest became the most intense battle for biodiversity and economic/environmental sustainability yet seen in the South.

Background

The Tennessee Valley authority's (TVa) 1980 biomass burner study began the promotion of market development for the "low grade" forests that "plague" our bioregion. It noted that if such a market were created, it would mean significant changes in land ownership patterns as pulp corporations moved in to ensure their supply of forests. TVa's 1984 report, *Forestry In The Tennessee Valley, Looking Beyond The Year 2000* (barely), determined that sharply increasing exports would facilitate the removal of "over-abundant, under-utilized, low-grade hardwood forests." Despite the unfortunate irony of the report being written by overabundant, underutilized, low grade TVa foresters, the word was sent out to the global market: not only were we ripe for destruction, but southern states would welcome forest rapists with huge tax incentives and taxpayer-subsidized water transportation to export facilities on the Gulf. TVa, state, and private forestry biostitutes abounded, helping to convince landowners that they had "high-graded" their forests into nothing but "green trash" and "junk" species. "The only recourse now is to clear-cut, chip, and ship the 'junk' away, to release that vibrant, young healthy forest" being suppressed somewhere in the forest floor. "You can clearcut 'em all you want; you can't stop them from growing back stronger," was the battle cry of the biostitutes.

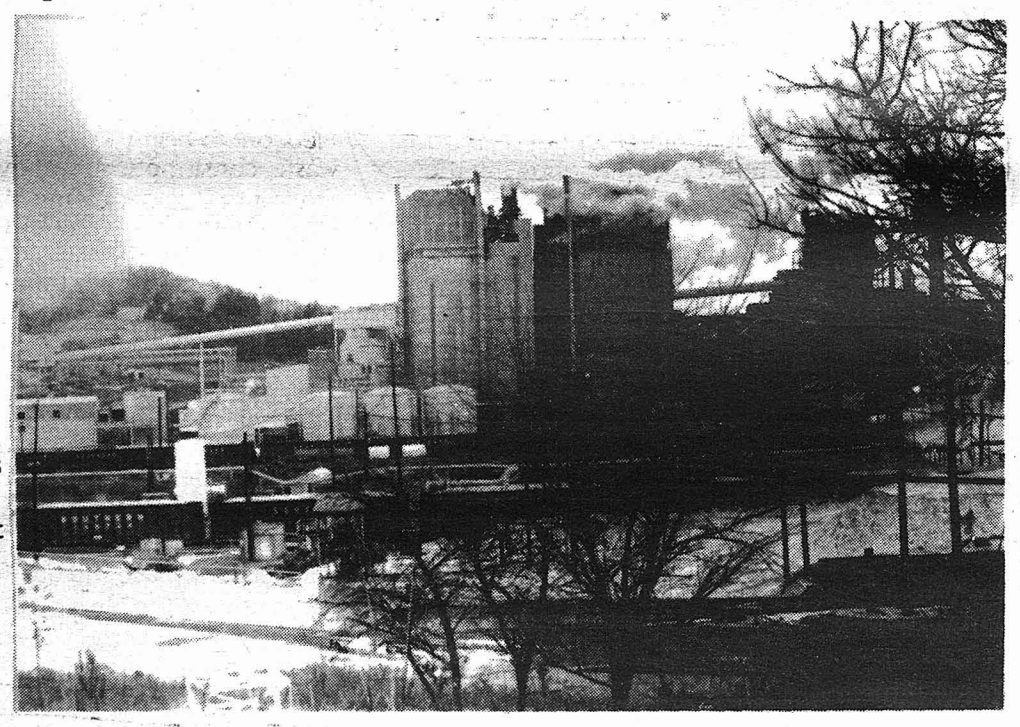
These forests were already second, third, and some scrawny fourth growth. In the 1930s, when the TVa was created, (God wasn't there that day, thus no big A in authority) Tennessee Valley forests were highly degraded from the cut-and-run timber assault that ended in the 1920s. TVa, charged with creating economic growth and flood control, helped Civilian Conservation Corps reforestation efforts to stabilize the most severely eroding lands. Farmers were encouraged to get the cows out of the remaining forestlands. The loss of biodiversity, nutrients, and forest resiliency in that era remains one of the great unknowns.

These recovering forests now face significant anthropogenic assaults. Acid rain, nitrogen oxides, low-level ozone, air toxics, excessive nitrogen deposition, stresses from increasing weather extremes, and increasing UV radiation are working in additive and synergistic ways. The damage is showing up as waldsterben (forest death), foliage and root damage, and forest susceptibility to formerly benign "pests" and pathogens. Nearly 100 species of trees and plants are showing stress-related damage and decline, according to Great Smoky Mountains National Park researchers. The south is pine beetle heaven, with millions of research dollars being spent trying to understand how to control the beetles, aside from not replacing forests with monocultures. In addition, a variety of exotic insects, introduced via "free trade," (but not included in the debit column) are bearing down on us. Trees in the 40+ year age class (southeastern "old growth") are already in decline in our region.

Despite all the aforementioned doom and gloom, our bioregion is blessed with the Mixed Mesophytic Forest, considered by evolutionary ecologists to be the grandest, most diverse deciduous ecosystem in North America, if not the world. This ecosystem has remained virtually intact for the last 60-100 million years, evolving and serving as the genetic library for the entire east as inland seas and glaciers receded. There are vast tracts of healthy contiguous forestlands on the plateaus, mountains, and escarpments and a number of old growth pockets, most in the canyons, that have thus far escaped human impact.

The Invasion

Chip mills, pulp mills and paper mill expansions now threaten to destroy millions of years of evolution for the global paper market. With an efficiency and voraciousness never seen in these parts, dozens of high capacity chip mills are attempting to devour the remaining native biodiversity of the south to sate and perpetuate the inordinate global paper and pulp consumption. We are under the same assault as the world's rainforests, the boreal forests of Canada and Siberia, the forests of Tasmania, and numerous other native forestlands. The chip mills are not coming to the south for hardwoods to make quality paper for "quality" consumers, but to destroy hardwood ecosystems to make way for pine plantations. Many of the transnationals that have destroyed the forests of the northwest are moving to the south. Using the hardwoods of the south is just incidental to the plan to convert us to an intensive pulp lot. US Forest "Service" researchers have noted that in 1952 only 2% of southern forest was in pine plantations. By 1992, that number was over 36%. It is projected that by 2030, over 70% of southern forests will have been destroyed for chemical-dependent pine farms. According to American Forest and Paper Association (oxymoron) spokesmen, if logging of public lands were discontinued, "all non-industrial private forestland will have to be managed as intensively as industrial forests are today, to even begin to meet our demands."



The Champion International mill on the Pigeon River in Georgia

Every bit of what Weyerhauser chips in the south goes to Japan; Scott paper is increasing exports to Japan; Parker Towing/Canal Chips exports to various Pacific Rim transnationals; Donghae pulp, a Korean conglomerate, is setting up numerous chipping and shipping facilities to feed their industries. The Port of Mobile has become the 4th largest forest "products" export facility in the US, showing a 16% increase in exports last year while the top three, all western ports, showed declines. Dozens of chip mills are devouring the lower 2/3 of Alabama and Mississippi. Alarming biodiversity loss is occurring in the forest feeding frenzy. Private landowners, the initial targets of the chippers, control 90% of remaining forestland and native biological diversity. But, as in the northwest, public lands will soon feel the pressure as local industries displaced by the transnationals beg for public forests to keep them afloat a little longer.

The Line in the Forest

The chip mill battle fell into our hands in late 1990. There were over two dozen proposed chipping facilities looking to set up chop in the Tennessee Valley. One chipper had been given permits in west Tennessee despite local opposition. The original permittee couldn't build the thing due to mysterious, persistent mechanical failure of his construction equipment. Champion is now proceeding with that one.

There were four chip mills planned for a 12-mile stretch of the Tennessee River near the Tennessee/Alabama line west of Chattanooga. This meant that over 3,000,000 acres of the region's forest would be clearcut within 10-20 years depending on how many shifts would operate and landowner gullibility.

At the first dog and pony show of a hearing, Donghae Pulp was thanked for their donation of 15 computers to the local school, and welcomed to the town of Bridgeport, Alabama, with a promised $5 million new road. After a dozen or so local politicos completed their giant sucking-up sounds, a lone voice questioned the sanity of denuding the beautiful mountains, exacerbating already dangerous flooding conditions, losing hunting and fishing (the usual litany of environmental concerns) and voiced the need for a full sourcing area Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Four people in the crowd of 200 heard this side of the issue and joined the movement to oppose the chip mill invasion. Tennesseeans, Alabamans, and Georgians for Environmental Responsibility, (TAGER) was quickly formed as a network of citizens and environmental groups from the three state impact zone to do battle with the "Paper Tiger," a term coined by the Hardwood Research Council to describe the voracious chip mill invaders.

TVa and the Army Corps of Engineers were the agencies responsible for issuing permits for the project. They tried to deny the need for the next chip mill hearing, citing inadequate interest. A last minute flurry of calls salvaged the hearing and solidified a growing network. In the hearing that no one was interested in there were 600-700 people in attendance with the vast majority in vocal opposition to the invasion. The hearing went on until 2 A.M. with a concerted call for a full sourcing area cumulative EIS. Emotions ran high after some dirty tactics by the TVa/Corps gang, and the hearing culminated in a magnificent one-finger salute to each of the representatives of the agencies in front who would judge the future of our bioregion.

The Handles...

Both TVa and the Army Corps are obligated under NEPA to address cumulative impacts of any federal activities on the public, as well as minimizing impacts to threatened and endangered species. Additionally, the US Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for consultation under the ESA. EPA is responsible to ensure those agencies adhere to NEPA and the ESA.

Our call for the cumulative sourcing area EIS was met with amused skepticism by the Corps, TVa, and some in the media. However, within weeks of the last hearing, concerned citizens led by Tammy Bean managed to garner the support of USFWS and EPA Region 4 in backing our demand for the EIS. Senator Jim Sasser, Representatives Marilyn Lloyd and Jim Cooper, and finally, the former Al Gore, then Senator, weighed in to support our call.

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Paper Wrenching the "Paper Tiger"

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The Done Deal Gang and corporate leaders of the "wi$e u$e" movement screamed that an EIS on private lands was beyond "regulatory jurisdiction" and a "power grab" over the sacrosanct rights of land "owners" to liquidate ecosystems at will. (The mono-generational greed-heads of the abuse movement believe that the right to destroy land is far more sacred than the land itself). But USFWS and EPA officials held their ground and the TVa and the Corps conceded to do a rush job EIS in 6 months. Fortunately, the EIS took a year and a half, giving us sufficient time to educate ourselves and the public about the consequences of the proposed multi-million-acre timber liquidation. Like roaches when the light comes on, the other chip mills and a huge Mead paper mill crawled into their dark cracks to await the outcome.

> Our region is blessed with Mixed Mesophytic forest...the grandest, most diverse deciduous ecosystem in North America, if not the world.

The Work

We took our message to the media, wrote letters to "leaders" and the papers, researched, networked and continued to broaden our base of support for drawing the line in the forest. We successfully urged reporters, local and national, to look at the chip mills chewing up Alabama and Mississippi. Those of us who made the trek to the other side of the "line" were aghast at the accelerated pace of clear-cutting and conversion to non-forest pastures and pine farms. Many in Alabama and Mississippi are desensitized and actually think pine farms *are* forests.

We knew we had to quickly transcend the inevitable jobs vs. environment debate that was already being touted by the u$ers. One citizen in our crew took it upon himself to investigate impacts to the local hardwood-dependent, value-added industries. His travels to chip mill-infested areas confirmed what we had been hearing: not only were formerly stable local industries being put out of business by the chippers, but the much touted "multiplier" jobs to be created were grossly exaggerated. Logging crews were succumbing to "one-stop chopping," delivering the "junk," mature timber, and growing stock to the chippers instead of their local furniture company. Clearcutting employs machinery instead of people, and a chip mill with 8-12 employees can displace a furniture company that employs 200. Photos of nice, straight, young stock (tomorrow's jobs) piled up for the chippers helped dispel the myth that they were just after the "junk." The chip mills epitomize overharvesting, high mechanization, and exports without value added, the very things that destroyed the northwest. The chipper pushers *hated* references and comparisons to the northwest, which further encouraged us to more closely examine their performance there.

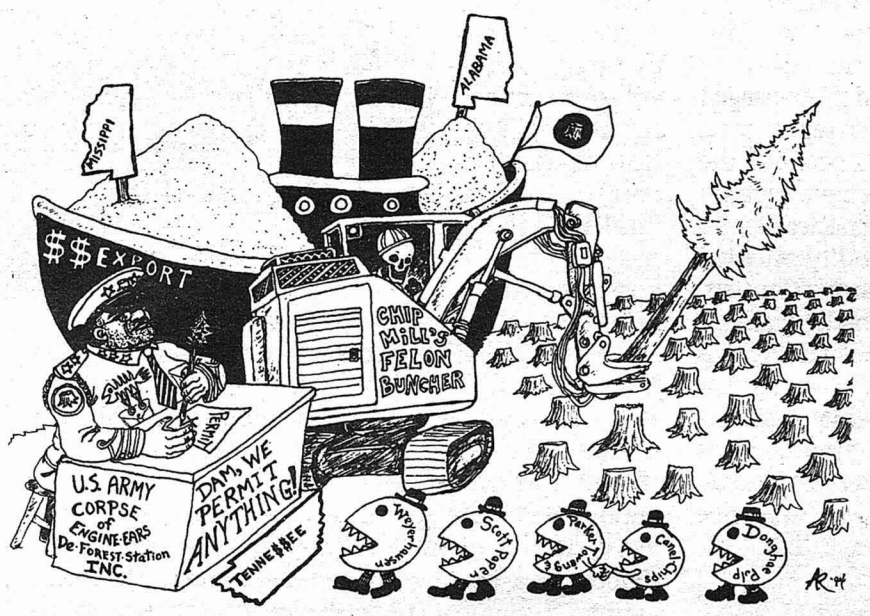
In a bold and scary move, environmentalists mailed out information packets on chip mill impacts on the future of the 300-plus local hardwood-using industries. Bob Mitchell (Mitch) then took on the task of solidifying the Tennessee Valley Hardwood Alliance (TVHA). Representing over 5000 jobs, TVHA quickly turned a major part of the debate into short term boom-bust liquidation of forest vs. stable (relatively) sustainable high value added, high employment local industries. Environmentalists and TVHA agreed that not only would chip mills suck, but that the widespread clearcutting would result in an economic/environmental disaster. City councils, chambers of commerce, county executives, and tourism and planning officials soon joined the vast majority of the bioregion's residents in opposing the chip mill invasion and encouraged TVa and the Corps to deny all permits.

TVa and the Corps completed the EIS, and public hearings were held on the draft and the final. The public outcry for denial of permits was strong. The UER picked up momentum with 3 UER groups, 2 working out of the Alabama Farcetree Commission Office. Yet they were still widely acknowledged to be just a greedy minority. USFWS then issued a Jeopardy Decision on 17 threatened and endangered species. Despite TVa's inclination to issue a permit on a trial basis, the Jeopardy Decision meant they would be violating the ESA.

TVa, in a precedent-setting move for them at least, went through the NEPA process and as a result of the findings, did a 180-degree policy shift and denied all permits near South Pittsburg.

Since the permit denials over a year ago, no new chip mills have attempted to site in the Tennessee Valley. Instead they are now attempting to site whole log export facilities to feed existing chippers in Alabama/Mississippi. "Residual chip" facilities (foot in the door scam) and off river chippers are attempting to site, transporting chips to existing Corps permitted facilities.

The US Army Corps remains the weak link in our national defense of regional sustainability. The Corps still maintains that our situation was special and that they've no obligation under NEPA or ESA to do sourcing area impact evaluations on existing permits. We maintain that it is illegal and immoral for our own Army to knowingly sell us down the river, allowing the destruction of our region's economic/environmental health. EPA, USFWS, TVa, the Corps, and other agencies have all basically agreed that an "ecoregional" EIS would greatly help determine the state of the regions resources and help set future policy to deny activities that would destroy the region's viability. Though they agree on the need, none of them wish to risk any of their shrinking budgets to move the process. We are still pushing for the vision of regional sustainability. All state and federal agencies must accept their responsibilities to protect society at large, present and future, from threats as big as this.



If we can get our Army on OUR side, we can have hope for this vision. Letters to Senator Sasser, Katy McGinty, Bruce Babbitt, and the Former Gore demanding accountability by the Corps to NEPA and ESA in our situation could ultimately have positive implications for the nation and the planet. Let them know how the situation here could adversely affect your bioregion if the Corps persists in its betrayal. Help us demand full sourcing area impacts for all forest "product" related applications for new and existing permit modifications. Nowhere in NEPA does it say that everyone should obey the law except the Corps.

Chip mills are moving into all navigable waterways of the east. Eastern export facilities showed increased forest export activity last year as western ports showed substantial declines in exports reflecting the end of the western timber frontier.

We don't consider it to be "compromising" to broaden our base of support, to play peacemaker between the big environmental groups in the region, or to attempt to make the NEPA process live up to its potential. We don't have the time or the energy to allow turf wars and holier than thou environmentalism to divide and conquer the people that give a shit. The "wi$e U$ER$" are entirely happy to divide and conquer communities. We're now working on tax valuation incentives to keep small woodland owners on their land and to keep that forestland intact to benefit society at large. Land "owners" rights groups are the challenge in the east. We have to take the lead in the land stewardship ethic that doesn't commodify remaining biodiversity for mono-generational greed. Get the young, the future landholders, to start speaking out for their rights to an uncontaminated and undamaged Earth, and to start taking to task the "wi$e U$ER$" who expound capitalist extremism. Society at large, particularly the masses of urbanites who benefit from the forested lands that provide their flood protection, air, clean water, planet habitability, and the rest of the good stuff, have to be made aware of the need to keep remaining forest lands intact and healthy. They not only are needed to support tax structures and programs that will accomplish this, but they need to know that it is *their* behavior, their consumption that is driving this forest feeding frenzy.

Myself and others have banged away on the Native Forest Network and the Forest Reform Network to begin a serious, concerted attack on the waste, consumption, and over-copulation monsters driving this planet-eating binge. Unless we all quit being NIMBYs and start being NOPEs (Not On Planet Earth) the deforestation will continue unabated somewhere else for every little local battle we win. Oftentimes, I'm afraid it seems that forest activists and organizations feel threatened by the aspect of not being forest warriors if we did, by some fluke, succeed in moving into the realm of sustainability. Either that, or we're all chickenshit, for being afraid to deal with the source of our distraction. We have a window of opportunity with Bill and Al to move the US from the leader of the planet-eater status toward a responsible, positive force for sustainability. It may be a small dirty window, but Ross or Rush ain't gonna care when/if they're elected. We have to boldly pull together (infiltrate, don't hate the top ten), grab the waste and consumption/overcopulation monsters by the horns and shove 'em up the collective assets and consciousness of our society and its "leaders." It's gotta be done soon before the window closes and this has all been a holy and fun but futile death dance. Okay?

Addresses of those who need to help stop the consumption/deforestation cycle...Senator James Sasser 363 Senate Russell Bldg. Washington, DC 20510; Katy McGinty, Deputy Assistant to the Presidents' office of Environmental Policy Room 360 Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington DC 20501; Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior 1849 C St. NW. Washington DC 20240; Al Gore, Vice President Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington DC 20501

For more info on the chip mill invasion and the NEPA process as it helped us, contact: Denny Haldeman, POB 8811, Chattanooga, TN 37414.

Will Thomas Remake the Forest Service?

continued from page 1

political reasons since President William Howard Taft fired Gifford Pinchot in 1910 over his public criticism of Interior Secretary Richard Ballinger's giveaway of coal resources in Alaska. Many historians argue that Pinchot's dismissal forged the demise of the Taft presidency.

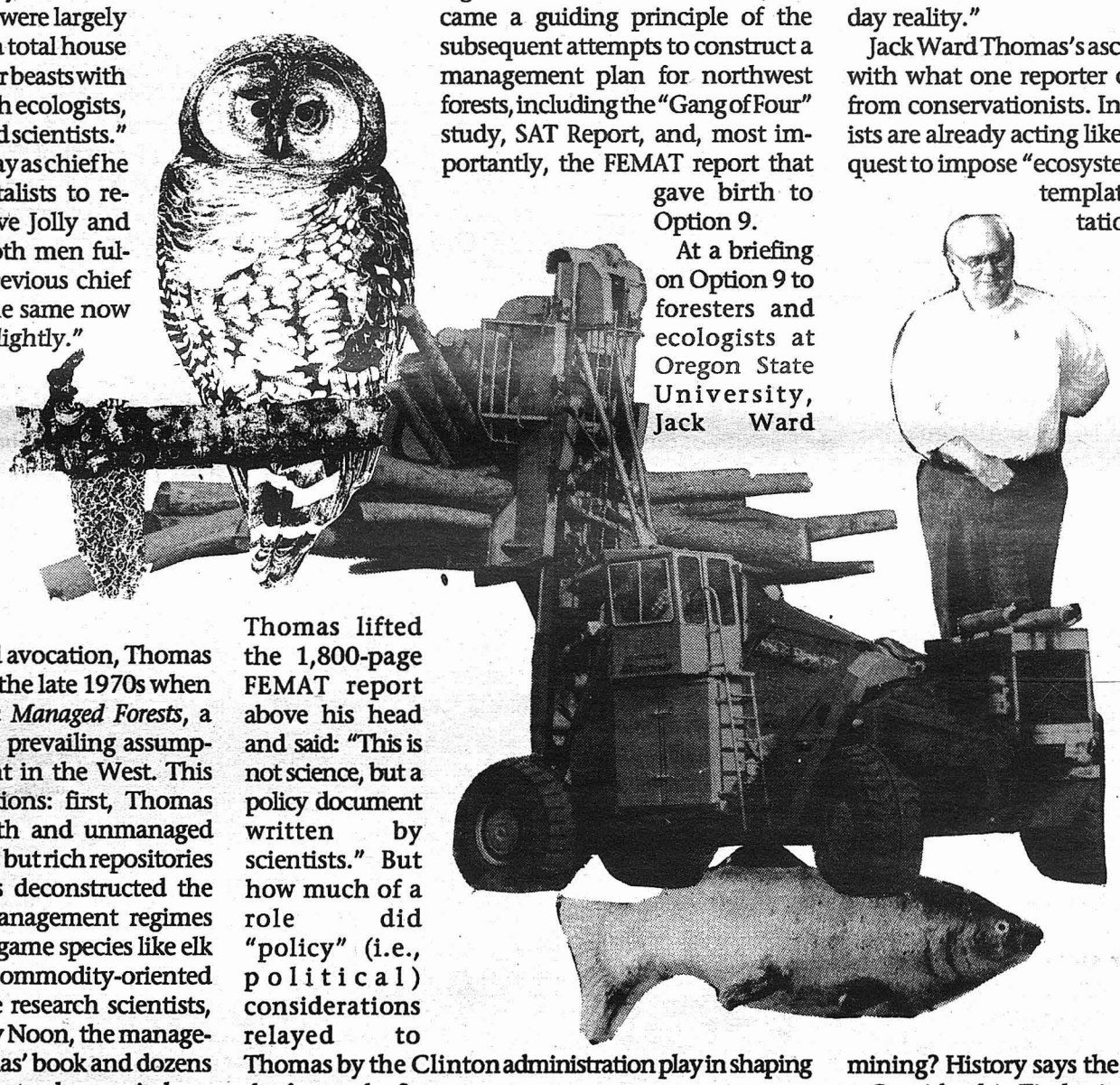
Associate Chief George Leonard, often called the shadow chief for his keen political instincts and fierce advocacy of the agency's timber program, was also removed from his position.

The removal of Robertson and Leonard appears to be the first step in a top-down purge of the agency that some insiders speculate may reach all the way down to the forest supervisor level. A so-called "hit-list" of top-level Forest Service personnel has been circulating between national environmental groups and administration officials since soon after Clinton's election. Among the names on the hit-list: Deputy Chief James Overbay; Director of Timber Management Dave Hessel; and a crop of regional foresters, including David Jolly (Region 1), Larry Henson (Region 3), John Lowe (Region 6), Floyd Marita (Region 9), and Michael Barton (Region 10).

A staffer for the Senate Agriculture Committee told me: "Jim Lyons [former chief of staff for the House Agriculture Committee] has always believed that the Forest Service's problems were largely people-oriented. I think he plans a total house cleaning, replacing old-time timber beasts with new foresters, game managers with ecologists, and road engineers with watershed scientists."

However, on Thomas' second day as chief he rejected calls from environmentalists to replace two regional foresters: Dave Jolly and Larry Henson. Thomas said, "Both men fulfilled their mission under the previous chief very well. I expect them to do the same now that their mission has changed slightly."

Thomas has spent much of his career in the agency at the point where science and politics intersect; it is a career marked by several critical junctures where his scientific policy recommendations seemed consciously tailored to fit the boundaries of the existing political landscape.



An elk biologist by training and avocation, Thomas first gained national attention in the late 1970s when he authored *Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests*, a book that undercut many of the prevailing assumptions about wildlife management in the West. This book made two novel assumptions: first, Thomas argued forcefully that old-growth and unmanaged forests were not biological deserts, but rich repositories of biodiversity; second, Thomas deconstructed the myth that aggressive timber management regimes benefited most wildlife, even big game species like elk and deer. Like most of the non-commodity-oriented work produced by Forest Service research scientists, including Jerry Franklin and Barry Noon, the management recommendations in Thomas' book and dozens of other articles rarely translated into changes in how the national forests were managed. But if district rangers ignored Thomas' work, environmentalists devoured it, learning the elements of landscape ecology and then turning the research back on the agency through appeals and litigation.

The Gang of Four

The only positive feature of the rightly reviled Section 318 of the 1990 Interior Appropriations Bill (the Rider from Hell) was a little noticed provision calling for an interagency task force to develop a conservation plan for the northern spotted owl. Several members of the northwest delegation supported the task force under the belief that the team of scientists would finally demonstrate that the owl could survive in a managed forest landscape, thus averting its listing as a threatened species and, more importantly, keeping the cut near historic levels. Thomas was named team leader.

Six months later, the scientists rocked the northwest when they released what came to be known as the Thomas Report (a 300-page "conservation strategy" later described as the most detailed examination of a single species in the history of ecology) which concluded that unless drastic conservation measures were adopted, the spotted owl would be doomed to extinction in many parts of its range in less than 50 years.

The Thomas Report called for placing more than 6 million acres of forest into Habitat Conservation Areas (where no commercial timber sales, salvage or thinning could occur) and recommended the regulation of harvesting on the managed landscape, including state and private lands. In all, timber harvests on the spotted owl forests were expected to fall by about a third from forest plan levels.

As draconian as this may have seemed to some in the northwest, the Thomas Report was actually a bare-bones strategy that attempted to balance political reality with the biology of the owl, a strategy that sacrificed up to 50 percent of the remaining owls and old growth in the region with hope of growing enough old forest habitat inside the HCAs to stabilize the owl's population by the year 2100. Thomas crafted this compromise even as he admitted to a Congressional committee that "most, if not all, spotted owl experts agree that cessation of all old growth logging would be best for the owl."

But Thomas' gambit, that some of the last old growth could be cut now in exchange for a more regulated forest in the future, became a guiding principle of the subsequent attempts to construct a management plan for northwest forests, including the "Gang of Four" study, SAT Report, and, most importantly, the FEMAT report that gave birth to Option 9.

At a briefing on Option 9 to foresters and ecologists at Oregon State University, Jack Ward Thomas lifted the 1,800-page FEMAT report above his head and said: "This is not science, but a policy document written by scientists." But how much of a role did "policy" (i.e., political) considerations relayed to Thomas by the Clinton administration play in shaping the forest plan?

We know that when Thomas took the initial eight alternatives developed by FEMAT to Washington, DC, Babbitt and Lyons rejected them because none cut enough timber. So Thomas went back to Portland and, along with Jerry Franklin, quickly cobbled together Option 9, a forest management strategy that runs counter to many of Thomas's core ideas about protecting old growth and spotted owl habitat.

For example, Option 9 permits salvage logging and thinning to occur inside late-successional reserves, which Thomas had previously rejected as inappropriate. "We simply don't know how to recreate old growth," Thomas said in 1992. "Until we do, these activities should be restricted to the managed landscape." Option 9 also dropped regulations for harvest on "managed" areas and *any* restrictions on private lands.

Did Thomas's knowledge that he was a leading contender for chief of the Forest Service in any way affect his decision to sign off on Option 9? Does Thomas really believe, as one of his fellow scientists suggested to me, that from the chief's office he can elevate the standing of biologists within the agency and thereby improve Option 9 and other strategies from the inside out?

These are troubling questions that have no definitive answers. It does seem clear, however, that Jack Ward Thomas's brand of "political science" is emblematic of the direction Bruce Babbitt and Jim Lyons want to take the nation's public lands: toward an ethos of management without lines, consensus-based conservation agreements, and experimentation across the landscape.

Thomas told the Portland *Oregonian* that he expects logging, grazing, and mining to continue to play an important role in the future of the National Forests. "We cannot expect to sustain human life on this planet without exploitation of natural resources. The question is how it will be done."

Thus, while Thomas may want to transform the underlying mission of the Forest Service from multiple-use to ecosystem management, this does not mean the end of widespread commodity development on the national forests. Instead, it may signal the institutionalization of ecological forestry and ecological grazing.

Of course, many of these changes may come at a high price to the environment and our nation's environmental laws. In the summary of the FEMAT report, Thomas himself says that we are now entering a period of ecological triage, where some species may have to be sacrificed and some laws must be altered to fit "everyday reality."

Jack Ward Thomas's ascendancy to chief was greeted with what one reporter called "universal accolades" from conservationists. In fact, many environmentalists are already acting like eager acolytes for Thomas's quest to impose "ecosystem management" as the new template governing resource exploitation on the national forests.

One ecstatic environmentalist declared that under the guiding triumvirate of Gore, Babbitt, and Thomas, America's public lands will finally become a place "where science reigns." *Excuse me*, but as Thomas himself has said: "I don't want to be a part of a world where scientists make all the decisions."

Why? Forest ecology is subject to a kind of information entropy: the more we learn, the less we know. But does this imply conservatism and restraint? Or does it translate into adaptive management zones, new forestry, holistic resource management (cows pretending to be bison), new perspectives, tread lightly, kinder and gentler cyanide heap leach mining? History says the latter.

Consider this. Timber industry lobbyist Jim Geisinger recently testified before Congress that the industry fully embraces the shift toward ecosystem management. Moreover, several respected ecologists recently told another congressional committee that from a "biodiversity perspective" the extinction of individual species is not necessarily a matter for concern, if the ecosystem itself continues to "function."

The terrain of our terminology has been colonized by industrial foresters, pork-barrel politicians, and federal bureaucrats. Ecosystem management. Biodiversity. The very meaning of these terms has already been corrupted to the point where they now become the justification for environmentally destructive and economically disastrous activities. It's going to be a hard fight winning them back.

So in my mind, the most important question is not whether Jack Ward Thomas is up to the job of being chief, but whether the environmental community is capable of defending the National Forests under Thomas' tenure as chief and providing the kind of creative tension necessary to advance the cause of ecosystem protection, not management.

Armed With Visions

Clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

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SEND POEMS TO:
Warrior Poets Society
Bancroft & Telegraph
ASUC Box 361
Berkeley, CA 94720-1111

Among the Giants

We walk among the giants,
and through the damp forest
only the sound of a distant stream could be heard.

A few leaves fall through the giants' arms
and bring to earth only the faintest sense of Fall.

The silence surrounds us,
and we listen to only each other's footsteps
among the giants.

We arrive at a place where the trail
brings us close to a giant
its trunk bathed in the late summer sunlight.

An opening in the canopy
brightly illuminates the ferns and flowers.

I walk up to the ancient meditating Hemlock
and place my hands on its huge, warm bark.

For a moment I am two hundred feet tall,
and four hundred years old.

I say a prayer,
a lizard crawls by... and we hike on.

Paul Bonesteel

Telephones are not real
They are some man's fantasy
And they will not last,

Our love for each other is real
It is of the earth
And will endure.

Do not insult our sacred connection
By forcing it over and over
Into the shape of the long thin wire
for the man to look at.

The man's fantasy is almost over.
Do not depend on any part of it,
So that we do not fall with it.
Be grounded.
Listen to the Earth
And you will hear
The wild ones crying for protection and freedom.
The war cry of your comrades in battle.
Our approaching steps
Coming to play music with you.
The spider
And the beaver
Weaving it all back together,
The real connection
And the only one
To depend on.

Anonymous

Brother Coyote

Brothers—
Sisters—
I
call
for you—
We once
roamed
these lands as
one—
I on
four—
you on
two—
Now your
bones
are dust below the
moon—
I wait on the edge
wailing—
fearing I will join you

soon.

Cheryl Farley

Lost in thought,
a man walked a ridge,
alone,
among the talus
to the exposed summit.

Climbing slowly,
faces and places,
in his mind,
drifted gently as leaves
in golden shadow of late autumn.

Whispered dreams under soft flannel,
were swept away
by the alpine wind on his face.
For a moment on top,
he stood,
alone and content.

His gaze turned south
to the blackened sky,
and his sigh
echoed
the drop of a swirling pebble.

Wol Verine

Ecclesiastes 3:19

The God of Genesis who gave to man
dominion over the animals
is not the God of Ecclesiastes:
"For that which befalls men befalls beasts,
as the one dies, so dies the other.
Yes, they all have one breath,
a man has no preeminence above a beast—
for all is vanity."

Vanity, and rapacity! Strange little centaur
with herbivorous body and carnivorous soul,
turning gentle creatures once worshipped
into a billion bovine locusts.
We've razed the earth for grazing land
to feed this plague we've made—
now half the planet is parched and bare
and skeletal Africans stare from our screens,
while we belch and fart and look away
and wait for Big Mac heart attacks.
We are fat, angry Burger Kings
and depressed, dieting Dairy Queens,
with our clots and strokes and cancers—
and the ancient words take on new meaning:
"As the one dies, so dies the other."

Wild spirits of cows and pigs and birds,
rise up from the bloody slaughterhouses.
Fill our empty hearts with your pain,
save the world of the new millenium
from the horrors of our hunger.
Take from us our money and our power—
teach us how to live again!

Craig Oare

THE WOLF

Lonely on the mountaintop
The wolf
emits a mournful howl.
Once he roamed these open plains
strong in body
and many in force.

He stands alone
A silhouette
against the harvest moon.
Standing tall,
Majestic
and free.
A glimmer in his eyes
He knows
he shall return.
To claim the lands of the pack
that came before him.

Lonely on the mountaintop.
The wolf
stands tall.
Like the Indians before him
his numbers will multiply
And once more he'll roam free.

Kenneth A. Feathers II

continued from page 3

our work, funded or not, for free. In this they fail to understand the reality of all our situation. Yes we will continue our movement's often ragtag attempts to halt the destruction. But it is only when these mainstream "leaders" and funders recover from their schizophrenia and see beyond the illusions of computerized compromise that *they* will have a chance to become truly effective.

The power of real change remains with the grassroots dedicated direct action activists who are not afraid to take a real stand for the last natural wildlands. We have learned through necessity how to be effective with very little money. We have hiked the forests, done the research and know the ecology first hand. Regardless of the antics of the moneyshufflers and fax fanatics our work will continue—the natural lands are not ours to bargain away. They belong to the many diverse wildlife species and the future of this natural Earth.

—Asanté Riverwind

Hi,

The EF! Journal, is sold at B. Dalton Booksellers in downtown Chicago. I've gotten the latest three issues there, but don't know how much longer they've sold it prior to that.

My question is, is buying single issues at a bookstore as helpful financially to the *Journal* as subscribing? I seem to prefer buying single issues. The Samhain issue was on sale, according to the bar code sticker on it, on November 17th at B. Dalton (although I think it may not actually have been put on the shelf until the 19th or 20th). Is this timely?

Hope to see you at the eastern RRR in '94–my first.

—K. Nolan

(ed. note–You raise an excellent question K. Purchase of the EF!J *from a bookstore does help the* Journal *financially, but not as much as a subscription. Additionally, since we raised the cover price* you *save money by purchasing a subscription. The other advantages to a subscription are never missing an issue and receiving your* Journal *closer to the cover date (except maybe during Yule season). Of course, the fastest way to get your* Journal *is to purchase a 1st class subscription.)*

To the editors:

In response to the Deadheads letter in your last issue: I live right outside of Eugene and witnessed the invasion last summer of thousands of polluting vehicles for the Grateful Dead concerts here. The Deadheads state: "We do a lot of good, including proceeds from shows, and merchandising going to rainforest and other benefits."

The most good the Grateful Dead could have done was to cancel the concerts, encourage people to stay in their own eco-spaces that weekend and play some acoustic music under the stars on their front yard or in their backyard; and with the $25 they would have spent on tickets, the $25 or more they would have spent on gas, the $25 or more on merchandise such as Grateful Dead T-shirts and the shit from the food concession stands, and the $25 or more on accommodation to stay in Eugene, instead, give it all directly to Rainforest action groups or some other worthy cause.

Patting yourselves on the backs because you pick up trash after a concert better than other band's audiences do doesn't cut it. as *Journal* writers have spoken of, a new paradigm is needed. The idea of having 20,000 to 40,000 people come from many miles away to congregate in one place for a couple of hours of music has seen its day.

—Bob Berman

LETTERS

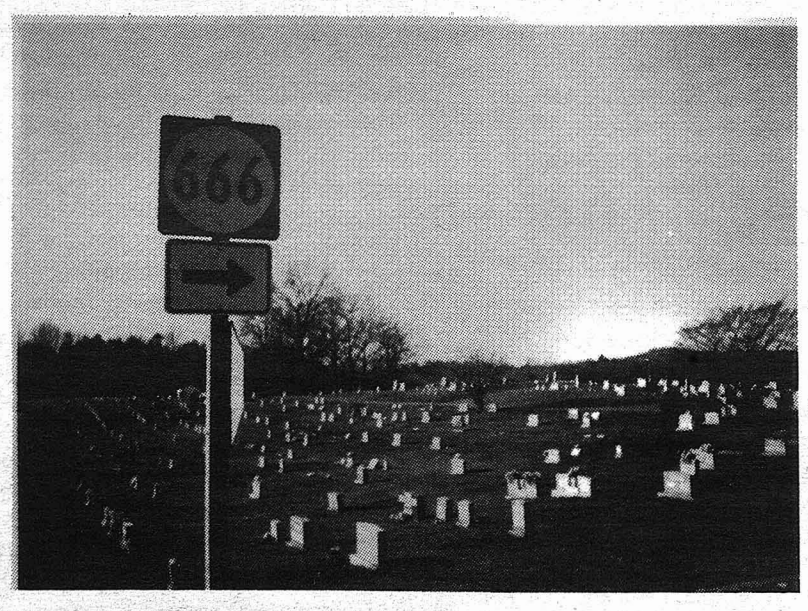
Dear SFB,

I read Miss Demeanor's exchange with the ecologically-confused Dead Head with great interest. Her advice seemed entirely proper, the "heck" word notwithstanding. Having recently (unintentionally) spent over a month working in close proximity to several Dead Heads during a hiatus in their "tour" schedule, I would like to add a few points.

I agree that the Dead Head lifestyle, awesome though it is, is hardly a model of ecological harmony. The "conspicuous consumption" at these "festivals... masquerading as 'shows'" is just the tip of the iceberg. It's the amount of petroleum burned getting around in between them by the Dead's and the Jerry Band's followers in their gas-guzzling, oil-dripping, fume-spewing vehicles that is melting that iceberg, bringing us global warming. And the Dead don't even drive: Jerry Garcia flies out of New York for each individual East Coast show, then back to his penthouse apartment. Awesome, indeed.

Some Dead Head vegetarians may point out that the American meat-centered diet wastes more petroleum and pollutes more than all our personal transportation splurges combined. And that personal and planetary health are intimately interconnected. Well our hero, Jerry, when given a choice of an endless range of vegetarian and vegan fare by his personal chef in Eugene, ordered a single, gigantic, unadorned hot dog on a plate.

Hot dogs are still legal in this country, but Jerry's drug of choice (a hint: it starts out sounding like "coconut") is not. His escapades with this drug would have landed him big-time in the slammer by now, but the petro-industrial-governmental complex



apparently recognizes a friend when it sees one. A bunch of Dead Heads camped out outside a jail for twenty years would buy and burn almost no gasoline at all. They might even think of something else, better, to do. They might even cause some trouble to the status quo.

And here is where I want to offer some words of hope. I have heard it said that the Dead Heads, ecologically (not to mention musically) confused and misdirected as they are, nevertheless embody the basic "nomadic tribal" impulse of humanity that is otherwise lacking in our culture. I believe that is correct. In an alienating society, Dead Heads find a sense of community and tribe in one another, and enact the ancient wandering and pilgrimage rites by following the Dead around. There's energy here, grossly misdirected though it is—energy for a better world, energy that (were Mr. Garcia to give the word, give up his freedom, or give up the ghost) might possibly be re-funneled in an Earth-friendly manner.

For I believe the Dead Head is not empty: it is simply filled with irrelevant information. The Dead Heads I worked with seemed to know the date and location of every Dead or Jerry Band show over the last two decades, and what songs were played at each one. They would telephone to friends across the country if Mr. Garcia performed a new song. If such a love of details could be applied to biological inventories, useful self-sufficiency skills, or an Earth-harmonious story- and ritual-system, think of the potential! To be fair, these Dead Heads also had some not-entirely-invalid ideas about peace, love, and (believe it or not) the nature of the universe... even "Gaia". They were basically good people. Freed of their Dead addictions, I believe they could become fine Earth First!ers.

Miss Demeanor seems to suggest this herself, in her closing plug for the *Journal*. The Deadened can indeed by brought back to life, if nature teaches us anything. Let's hope the message of your fine tabloid gets through before it's too late.

—Unbewildered in Eugene

Notes from a peace woo fuckhead type:

I ain't hardly dealt with y'all eco-warrior types much, but I did hang out a bit this summer. Here's a couple of thoughts.

Y'all talk a lot. I've noticed that, to me, it always seems to be from the "planet is doomed" perspective. Yeah, the world is going out of balance. I do mourn the planet. It definitely pisses me off.

But the attitude behind it should, maybe, be positive. Does anyone think there can be positive change? If the planet is doomed what does it matter what we do? Why not be a greedhead? Sell fuckin' insurance?!

"Well, the Human species will kill itself off, and we need to leave Mother Earth enough raw material to heal herself with." If the earth can heal itself why can't humans heal along with it? Aren't we part of life, from the earth? Get fucking positive!

—My friends call me Fuck You

Dear SFB,

I've been having so much fun with the Alaskan Vacation Hotline I can't keep it to myself. If you didn't know, the state of Alaska plans on shooting wolves. The state also has a toll free number 1-800 TO ALASKA. So if you like wolves like I do go call the number from a pay phone. After the touch tone survey howl when they ask for your name and address. Finally if you're feeling radical you can even call them back.

For the Wolves!

—Eco Boy

Dear Sirs:

While reading an article in the October 26, 1993 edition of the *Daily Sitka Sentinel* of Sitka, Alaska, I became enraged. The article, entitled "Earth First! Targets Alaska Ferry System," describes how your group is urging people who are unhappy with Alaska's wolf control policy to make phony reservations on the Alaska Marine Highway System. In Bellingham, Washington, the ferry system's southernmost port, stickers are being handed out which read:

"Make reservations for the whole family, your neighbors' family, your preacher's family. Run up one hell of a bill. Fill up boat after boat, then cancel all the reservations until Alaska gets the picture."

Making false reservations on the ferry system will not change the wolf control policy. Instead of bringing about the change you desire, this technique will only hurt people who live in an area geographically isolated from the rest of the state. Southeast Alaska is far removed from the region in which the wolf control policy is being implemented.

I would like to encourage your organization to change its method of protest to one that would be beneficial to your cause. Targeting a small percentage of the state's population will not work. Alaskans are a hardy group of people who will not bow to pressure put on by environmental groups located out of the state. You must also realize that the Alaska Marine Highway System will cancel all unpaid reservations within thirty days. The plan simply will fail.

Instead of making false reservations on the ferry system, you should contact members of the Alaska State Legislature and explain your position. Legislators will be much more likely to respond to the opinions of citizens than to the borderline terrorist techniques used by your organization. Diplomacy is the best way to further your cause.

Sincerely,

—Cristina M. Vieira

TO

Dearest Shit For Brains,

I just received my first issue of the *Journal* since becoming the first person ever convicted of 18 USC 1864, "Tree Spiking." And would like to set a few things straight: I did NOT plead "no contest" as was printed in your publication. I WAS convicted of "Tree Spiking" by a jury at my 5-day jury trial, (*everyone* should go to trial!) in addition to depradation of government property (trees), and conspiracy. Where the mistaken info printed in the *Journal* came from I can only speculate (1st guess, the government informor who works in the *Journal* office?).

So four people went up an "Spiked" the Post Office Sale (you got that part right). And as was proven at trial E.F.! was not involved, hence mine was not a "cool" crime with the E.F.! clique in Missoula. DO ya'l have the ball's to print this? Please try eh?

Upon my initial arrest (on false state charges which were preparative for the Federal Charges) my cat was killed (smashed withboots), my infant son was violently hit in the head with an M-16 machinegun while he slept in his crib, I was pushed and spit upon, etc... after the Governmentt obtained the co-operation of four "snitches," I did indeed offer to plead guilty to charges amounting to a 74-month sentence with the condition that my good friend Mr. Fairchild be given the misdemeanor charge two of the snitches had been offered (the two women were given total immunity), and I wanted the Feds to let the one truly innocent person, Mr. LaCrosse, go. NO DEAL. The Fed's WANTED EF! I was provided papers implicating 14 (fourteen) prominent environmental leaders (Roselle, Howie Wolke, etc...), along w/ the EF! Foundation and the Direct Action Fund. I was told if I would read these papers and swear that everything in them was true, I would be given my freedom and my son would be returned to me. NO DEAL ASSHOLES! As you all know, EF! was not involved. After I protested that I did not wish to committ perjury, I was informed that "no one has ever been charged with perjury after testifing in the Government's behalf in this manner." Again NO DEAL ASSHOLES. I was then informed that I was now facing 60 years in prison. Oh well, death before dishonor. No deals. As indicated on the third day of my jury trial (if I had pleaded guilty I would not have had a trial, eh dummies), the 1864 charge, "Tree Spiking," was dismissed, however on the fifth day it was reinstated in violation of due process, along with other constitutional rights. Mr. Fairchild and I did

continued on the next page

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indeed take the stand and admit our guilt, we (I) felt this was the only way to insure that the innocent were protected. And basically the truth did come out: we only made one trip, no EF! involvement, no Mr. LaCrosse or Mr. Mawangi, no eleven "people unknown," etc.. Mr. LaCrosse got to go home, EF! got to remain (a conspiracy conviction would have forever removed EF! from the earth!) and I recieved a total of 46 months. Not a bad day's work (the nails that is, eh?). At my sentencing hearing, after the Judge (who admitted he "used to go to school with Senator McClure, drink together and even dated a few of the same women") rambled on for 25 minutes, he asked if I had anything to say. My response was "I would like to do my friend's time for him." Ha ha ha, I dare the punk who founded Stumps Suck the show such nerve! Oh well, lots of fun, the government had 284 color glossy photos, arial photos, fingerprints, DNA samples, maps, tapes, displays, 54 witnesses, on and on. They claim we cost Plum Creek $300,000+ dollars, cost $4,000,000 to investigate, not to mention trial cost. Every tree was marked, a letter was sent to notify everyone, nobody got hurt. Just like EF! always said, this type of thing should be done. For the record, the reason I took this action was I cared deeply for these trees and as everybody knows E?F?!? does not do this type of thing. Somebody had to, so we did it. Nough said, huh.

Hopefully that helps clear up whether or not Tree Spiking is effective.

While I am clearing up stuff, I would like to explain something to all your caring readers. The feds can not operate without snitch's! My dear wife turned me in (she was paying child support and did not wish to continue doing so). Even after she turned government witness, if the other three snitches hadn't helped, everyone would have gotten to go home! OH WELL.

Also I have read much about Mark Davis being in "Prison." He is not; neither am; we are in a Federal Prison "Camp." No walls, fences, armed guards, etc... it is NOT prison. Prison is Atlanta, the wall, El Reno and such, all places I got to study rare federal architecture on the way here. I do indeed sympthize with Mark. This system is hell. It relies on destroying your family and life in general. When released I will be sent to a state which I have never before seen, I will have $75, nowhere to live and no clothes, job, etc... Also Big Brother will expect me to pay $20,000 in fines and such or it will put me back in here. No problem. I also have charges in the state of Montana (trashing six D-9 dozers), which I am not guilty of, and no doubt the Feds will again offer to let me go if I will simply send someone else (innocent no doubt) to prison in my place (Montana has REAL prisons). I will not sell out my principles, NO FUCKING DEAL ASSHOLES! Blah, I am also appealing my conviction, as I went to trial instead of pleading out I am allowed to appeal. If you plead you lose that right. I have no support in this, either emotional or finical. I would deeply appreciate anyone who could spare the time to write an out-of-work Eco-Warrior. I am also trying to find someone who can keep me up on Eco-news & such. Hey, and if anyone knows of an attorney who would be willing to advise me in Montana (I am representing myself there) please hook me up.

Hey, hey, work alone! Do not marry! Do not have children! If caught do your own fucking time!!!!!!

As my friend Rick says "In liberty's memory,"

—Spicer
John P. Blount
24513-013
F.P.C. Box 270
P.O. Box 2650
Jesup, GA 31545

THE

Shit For Brains

So the machine's too big to change? We are the machine. And the machine's out of hand. I know it, you know it, we all know it. For a long time, people have wrote about it, preached about it, sang about it and talked about it, but most of us take it like entertainment, like it's not real. Some people actually do something about it. It's time we all do something about it. What is it? It's the way we live our everyday lives—distracted from the basics—and the way we wash our hands of the whole material, technological mess that this world has been under the spell of for so long. Let's wake up and get back to the basics. We are alive and it's time we acted like it. Let's pull the foundation out from under so called "progress." We need some kind of worldwide walkout. We all have to try to take control of our lives and live closer to what each of us knows is right. Sounds naive to say you can change the world, but you can. We can. We can come together, not under any one flag, because every one of us is different (and should be), but come together for love of life and each other and in the knowledge that the ball is rolling and we have to stop it. There's no two ways about it. Environmental destruction isn't waiting. It's happening. Enslavement of our minds isn't waiting. It's happening. We're an endangered species and it's later than you think. Ideas for action? Write me:

—Tom Ehresman
18533 Roscoe Blvd. -Apt. 299
Northridge, CA 91324

To whom it may concern:

As J.B. Priestly had remarked, "In America, the cars have become the people." The world today has over 550 million motor vehicles, 440 million being cars, and 110 million trucks. This is almost 10 times the amount since 1950. It is stated that the global vehicle population will reach 740 million by the year 2000, and 1.2 billion by 2030.

With only 4.7% of the worlds people, we the United States alone have 36% of the 550 million cars. These are big numbers considering only 8% of the worlds population own cars. In the United States cars account for 98% of all urban transportation, 86% between cities transportation, and 84% of travel to and from work. As economist Robert Samuelson puts it, "Cars expand to fill available concrete."

Not only do cars account for 250,000 deaths annually world wide, but motor vehicles account for 50% of the country's air pollution. Taking up 63% of the oil used in the US, and generating 25% of the US carbon dioxide emissions. Carbon dioxide is one of the many green hose gases contributing to the global warming process! That's not it, vehicles are now responsible for water pollution, and for contamination of underground drinking water due to underground leaking tanks usually consisting of gasoline or oil.

Where do we start, considering only 6% of our population walk or use a bicycle to get to and from there destinations. We have along way to go to consider the world a more sustainable earth. This letter is not only of important information, but mostly of concern as a human being trying to find my sense of place in this World.

Sincerely yours,

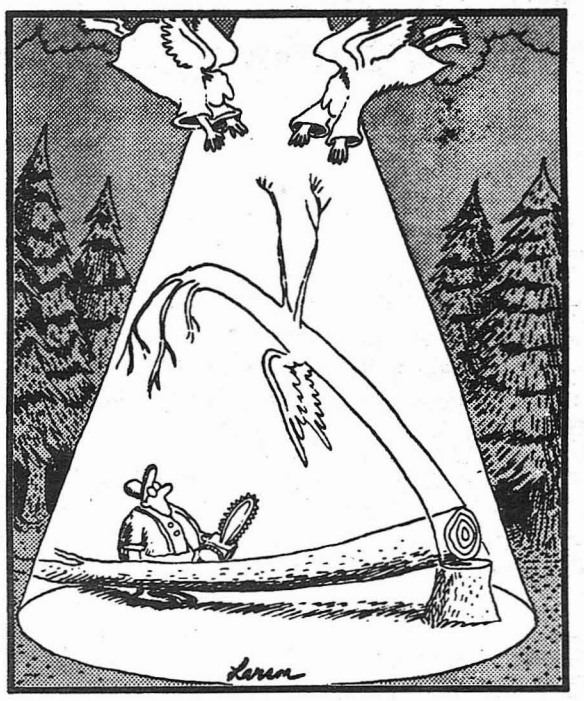
—Daniel S. Rivera

Open note the Judge, State of Arizona vs. Mt. Graham, the endangered red squirrel, the Apache people, Asanté Riverwind, Nature, the Earth
Case No. CR 93-609002

That this case is even before the courts is an indictment of the entire US judicial system. There have been—and unfortunately will continue to be (for a while at least)—many similar mis-applications of justice within the US corporate-government court system.

Once again it is the "same old story" where those who attempt to stop the continuing criminal activities of people in positions of wealth and power are themselves arrested. The courts are then used to suppress attempts to expose the criminal acts of wanton destruction by greedy corporations and the government in their insatiable chase after the dollars of profits.

In this case it is the natural earth—Mt. Graham, the endangered red squirrel, and the Apache people who are being illegally attacked by the University of Arizona and the Catholic Church. The government powers that be have failed—and continue to fail—to bring the criminal activities of these institutions to a halt. By bringing those of us who have tried to stop these institutions' unlawful destruction to trial here, the government has gone beyond negligence, to aiding and abetting the criminal activities of the U of A and the Vatican. So what else is new?



The government legal system has a long *his*tory of such abuse. Recognizing the corporate/patriarchal bias of the courts—and the guidance in court decisions by the out-of-balance linear mindset of profits—I know there is extremely little chance of any justice occurring within these corrupt halls. That some pudgy white person thinks they can don black robes and gavel and have right to sit in judgment of another would be hilarious if it weren't for the paid thugs with the badges and bullets enforcing its ludicrously boring "decisions" of inanity and greed. As yet another human caught within the insane maze of this toxic-infested carcinogenic system of human corporate arrogance and greed—officials and judges are part and parcel of this system's criminal acts of death and destruction.

Who is more guilty? Those who try and bring needed change to this insanity—or those who perpetuate its activities by sending impassioned caring activists to jail? And we've all heard the judicial admonishings to "use the 'proper' channels," but we are wise enough to know that those who wait, grovel before the "proper authorities," seek help in vain. While they wait, the destruction continues unabated. Once a wild natural land succumbs to the blades of bulldozers and saws, no amount of "judicial" review can retrieve it.

Though these words will most likely prove futile, falling upon ears stuffed with the toxic sealing wax of obedient judicial training—deaf to the song of natural life—I felt I at least need to try:

I maintain that all charges must be dismissed, that all "construction" activities by the U of A, the Vatican, and their contractors be halted, that the observatory buildings be torn down, and the roads removed. Mt. Graham needs to be returned to the red squirrels and the Apache people who know how to respect, honor, and live in harmony with the ways of nature.

Should the court fail in this action, I plead "No Contest"—as there is then no hope of justice here. You can call this plea "voluntary" if you want—but we all know the truth of it. Were it not for your armed thugs in blue enforcing your corrupt criminal ways, few folks would even comply with your arrogant "order" to appear in this boring courtroom. But don't be so aghast at my "bad attitude." Similar to when folks began to notice "the emperor had no clothes," one cannot help but see through your pretense of justice to the reality that you are standing upon stolen lands, neck deep in the blood of the murdered native peoples and wildlife.

In closing, I give you a warrant: to appear before the wildlife of this natural earth—and before your own somnolent conscience—and face the truth of your actions.

For the Earth!

—Asanté Riverwind

EDITORS

As a subscriber to *Indian Country Today* (Lakota) and *Smoke Signals* (Dineh), I have become acutely aware of the exploitation of Indian sacred ceremonies by some people in the environmental movement, and supporters of Earth First!. The anger and pleadings in the editorials and in Letters to the editor underscore the depth of their feelings about this exploitation.

How can we, as supporters of Earth First!, who deplore the destruction of sacred sites, namely, Mt. Graham, justify our participation in vision quests, sweat ceremonies, and charging for or accepting donations for conducting these ceremonies?

I hope that you will print the enclosed Letter to the editor, Indian Country Today, a Letter that reveals the anguish of a Lakota woman concerning the degradation of the Lakota sacred ceremonies.

People, you know who you are. Back off. Have some respect.

Sincerely,

—Mollie Wiseman

Too many things have been going on with the Lakota people for a long time. People are using our religion for their own purposes. This is the only thing we have we can truly call our own, yet today, people treat our religion with no respect. It is the most perfect religion in the world because we have no devil.

The *canunpa* represents nothing but good, respect, honor, fortitude, courage, humbleness, purity, honesty, love and paying homage to the Great Spirit.

How can any one use the Great Spirit to throw bad medicine? What is bad medicine? It must be voodoo.

We must heal our nation internally before we go out and try to help people. There are a great many people who go about representing our people's spirituality.

These people call themselves healers, spiritual leaders, medicine men and women, etc.

If they are such, why aren't they healing our people, helping our people walk the Spiritual road with their powers?

It's our religion. We are broken people with wounds that may never heal.

What is going to help put them back together? Only we can do that. We can set

continued on the next page

THE LAST OF THE RED HOT LETTERS

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limits and say, "Hey, this is going to hurt our Sioux people." We set rules for our ceremonies in our nation.

We have far too many non-Indians coming to our yearly ceremonies making them like side shows.

As for the people who go about making ceremonies for non-Indians for money and material goods, this has got to be the lowest form of making money. I call them "spiritual vampires." They suck the good out of our sacred ways of life for individual profit.

Meanwhile, back on the reservation we still live in poverty. I may not be the best person to say these things, but I cry for our Lakota people.

I love our Lakota people. We can do better. We can be on top of the world.

People should understand this. Ceremonies are for special prayers. I must ask for forgiveness from our ancestors when I write this because along time ago the *canunpa* and ceremonies were so sacred that our grandfathers and grandmothers did not speak of them and, if they did, it was with the utmost reverence.

Nobody flaunted or bragged about sun dance scars. A warrior loved his people and shed sweat and tears so that his people might live.

Our religion is being destroyed, degraded, abused and exploited. There are many Pipe carriers, but they are some of the most shallow, self-centered, selfish, cold blooded people I know. This is not an insult to all Pipe carriers, but to the few who use it as a form of self-glory.

It takes many years to understand what *canunpa* represents. You can't just go out and buy one. One has to be worthy first. This means helping people, respecting elders, children, women and people less fortunate.

It means offering food to the people, giving thanks and saying only good things. Materialism and money don't exist in this way of life. The Great Spirit will (or shall I say *Tunkasila* will) recognize you when you die. Your spirit will not stay around the material things you couldn't part with.

The Red Road or Spiritual Road is a hard road to walk, but being a Pipe carrier and living it is the hardest. The *canunpa* was brought to the Lakota and Dakota Sioux nation by a woman. She was met by two warriors, one with good thoughts and the other evil. The evil one was destroyed, only the good shall touch the *canunpa*.

Today, men should have more respect for women. Again, I am speaking of a few token Indians. The *canunpa*, our sacred Pipe and land and the people are one. This is our religion. *Tunkasila* gave us Lakotas a gift with which to communicate with him.

The *canunpa* is for the Lakota Sioux nation. They come first. Have respect for our Lakota people and their land. There is only one great spirit, *Tunkasila*, the creator of all things. It doesn't matter how or where we communicate with him, it doesn't cost a single cent to pray from your heart.

The *canunpa* is made from the blood of our people.

Remember this, prayer is the most powerful force on this earth, our Mother Earth, do not play with it.

I ask pity for saying these things, but today is a new day. We can bring hope for a better tomorrow for our Sioux people. We are a sovereign nation, so let's start being strong about things that concern us. We must all work together, put aside the vanities, the egos, the pettiness.

When we rise above, all the good things will come of it.

Unity means coming together as a people, with one mind and one spirit. We can be friends, but let us not overstep the boundaries that make us unique.

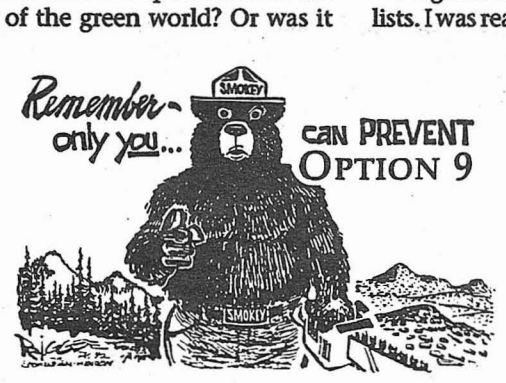
There are so many non-Indians that are Pipe carriers that it amazes me.

Where are the Lakota Sioux? It's our religion.

—Ernestine Quiver
Wanblee, SD.

EF!,

One day as I walked through the forest, the leaves began to rustle, the branches of the stately pine began to vibrate in the movement of air, and the wind whistled through the brush. I sat and tried to discern what was being whistled. Was it anger at my presence—a member of a species that is the now-enemy of the green world? Or was it fear of the destruction I might impart? Were the plants quaking, fearing the moment they might be ripped out of the ground, cut and skinned, piled and burned? No, it was neither. It was a welcoming to this place. An offer to lay down and become one with all around. A reprieve from all that troubled me for as long as I needed. Oh that I could show that compassion and understanding to my enemies—to invite them to feast within my home and enjoy whatever I had to offer. That I could stand to fierce winds and controversy, never losing my poise and always possessing pride and honor. But I can't, so death to the white-shirted bastards. May their bodies become compost for the vegetation and their actions become tales of horror passed down from generation to generation. A black spot on the history of man for the rest of time to come.



—Ed Aym

This is in response to the Mary (*ed. Michelle*) Stewart article.

How powerfully refreshing to have the elitism brought to light and examined in your article!!!

No doubt this relates to my own difficulties with Earth First, in addition to mistrust perhaps.

It took me years to find and then to make contact with this community. Once I had, I think it was at the 91 rendezvous, I was happier than I had ever been in my life to have found my people. I was moved to embarrassing tears of joy in reflecting upon it afterwards. So many enlightened people!

I signed up on mailing lists and action lists. I was ready to put my life on the line for our mother Gaia.

I was never contacted by anybody. I thought about this. Was it because I was an unknown? I am not entirely unknown by people in the greater movement. I have made impressions on some.

Perhaps it was because I was open to share my ideas of deep ecology, completely secure in my faith, with an outsider at the rendezvous. Sure, he seemed calculating and manipulative, but I was sure that the truth of our mission would dawn on him. We should be as missionaries and work tirelessly to spread the word. Our fight is the holiest fight of all! To save life itself! We should be aggressive rather than quiet and elusive. Eco-Jihad!

Those of us who are awake are responsible for trying to wake up as many others as possible. This isn't a clique or private club! Hierarchy has no place here! This is a fight against a world-wide spiritual miasma. This fight is the most serious commitment one could make. We must embrace our allies and trust our vision.

I spit contemptuously at any who are involved because they feel daring, cool and more interesting in an actors role as eco-warrior. I spit contemptuously at those who play social games as if they were small children who do not know any better. Power-puke at those obsessed with image. Power-puke at those who hoard the light!

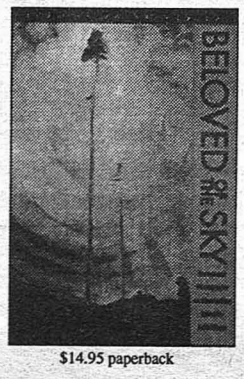
pugnaciously and always me,

—Jessie Friedlander

Beloved of the Sky

Essays and Photographs on Clearcutting

Edited by John Ellison, Photographs by Christopher Harris

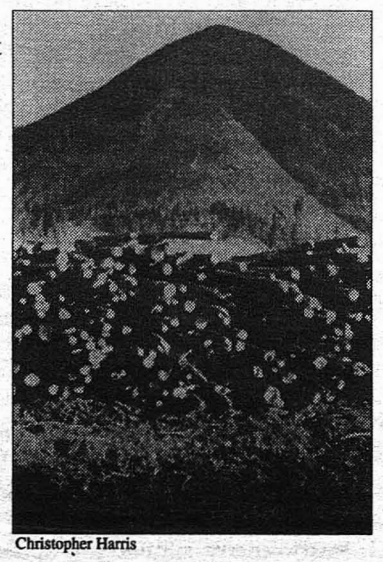


$14.95 paperback

"'Beloved of the Sky' is billed as 'a collection of essays and photographs on clearcutting,' but I found it to be much more than that. . . . It became a collection of meditations about humanity's apparent inability to learn from its own history of interaction with the natural world, and the dire consequences that might well result if the debate runs its course like a television in the other room, rather than as an issue of direct concern to us all. . . . This book is disturbing reading, but it is important stuff. It wouldn't hurt one bit for people on all sides of the question to take a look at this one." —The Missoulian

While estimates vary, it is commonly believed that the remaining old-growth forests in North America will be cut down within the next twenty years, or sooner. As the controversy about clearcutting rages, difficult questions have emerged: How do we move from the emotional, over-simplified "jobs versus owls" rhetoric to a real discussion of the issues? How do we live without the physical and spiritual gifts an old-growth forest provides?

Although we are all affected by the destruction of the ancient forest, many of the writers in this collection see and feel that destruction on a daily basis. Many of them live and work in areas hardest hit by the practice of clearcutting. They have made protection and preservation of the forest a part of their life's work. These are *personal* essays and photographs—from environmentalists, journalists, poets, and some who simply love the forest.



Christopher Harris

The twenty-one contributors include Gary Snyder, Peter Matthiessen, Edward Abbey, Catherine Caufield, Howie Wolke, Art Goodtimes, W.S. Merwin, Michael Frome, Tim McNulty; photographs show the stark reality of recent clearcuts in the western United States and Canada.

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In Blue Mountain Dusk
Tim McNulty

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With gifted insight into the glories and crises of the wilderness of the American West, poet Tim McNulty draws attention to nature by showing detailed glimpses of its beauty.

"Tim McNulty has become one of the strongest poetic voices for a huge realm that is new to history: the north Pacific, the western edge of the continent. These fresh, clear poems are full of subtle crossings from the wild to the human, from the ongoing world of forest work and life to the emergence of the new urban Northwest." —Gary Snyder

"[McNulty's] poems are full of awareness, emotions, and humor. His writing creates an intimacy between the reader and wilderness, and inspires efforts to protect the remaining wilderness."

—Wild Earth

Broken Moon Press

Recommended Publications

by Jim Flynn

Normally you would see book or music reviews in this section of the paper. Well, I don't read books (much) and there are more than plenty of periodicals and publications (and comics) out there to suck one's eyes out and make you want to go for a hike.

So I decided to write a *zine* review. If you like this kind of review, write us and we can do it periodically. Additionally, if you have a publication you would like us to review, just send us a sample and we may even want to set up an exchange.

"The views expressed herein are the views of me, only. They are not necessarily the views of the *Earth First! Journal* editorial collective or the Earth First! movement at large."

This column is dedicated to all those folks who live in large eastern US cities who can only read *about Wilderness.*

Wild Forest Review

Awesome and inspiring first issue detailing "The Deal of Shame" to release, from a Judge Dwyer injunction, 54 timber sales totaling 83 million board feet of timber for .....(what)? Included is a piece justifying The Deal by Andy Kerr and several pieces attacking the "logic." It's rare and insightful to have a publication dedicate pages to self-criticism of the environmental movement, including members of its own editorial board. Other noteworthy articles: "And the People Will Come" by Dave Tillotson, "On the death of Leroy Jackson" and an exposé of "Why we are not *Forest Watch*" by all-knowing forest info reference, Jeffery St. Clair. The second issue has a full report on F. Dale, why he got canned, where he is now, and of the new FS chief, Jack Ward Thomas, why he got to where he is now (you can read a condensed version of the article on the front page in this issue).

Published 11 times a year by Save the West, Inc. $25 for 1 year., or $45 for 2-years. Checks payable to Save the West, 3758 SE Milwaukie, Portland, OR 97202. Editor: Jeffery St. Clair

CovertAction Quarterly

Fantastic 15th anniversary issue features "The FBI Targets Judi Bari" by Ward Churchill, "The Federal Bureau of Intimidation" by Howard Zinn, a "CIA Dope Calypso" by Allen Ginsberg and more.

Covert Action provides reports on the kind of *shock* information that most Americans won't/don't believe: CIA double agents; secret wars in dozens of countries around the world; drugs and the CIA in Asia and Central America, and of course; George Bush and the CIA AT HOME. Other past issues have covered the FBI, the Dept. of Defense, Aids theories, GATT, Russia, and chemical warfare. This publication should be bound in volumes and taught in high school.

**ONLY $19* for four issues a year from Covert Action Quarterly, !500 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #732, Washington,. DC 20005.* Discounts given to prisoners and gifts to libraries. *Editors: Terry Allen and Phillip Smith*

The Boycott Quarterly

Volume 1, Number 3 Winter 1994 $4.95 ($5.95 Can)

Did you ever wonder who starts all these boycotts you hear about? Boycott South Africa, General Electric, Shell Oil, Coca-Cola, Kelloggs!...yeah, but for how long, and why? Well these companies are *not* being boycotted anymore and *The Boycott Quarterly* can tell you why (and how to start one). You can learn about the Colorado boycott for passing an anti-gay amendment. Public lands beef is being boycotted for degradation of 73% of all public lands in the West. Mitsubishi, Texaco, Daishowa, *(ed. note...and Hyundai)* are loggers! Taiwan and Anheuser-Busch deal in endangered species. So, if you want to know why to target certain companies with your consumer weapon, subscribe. I think it would just be easier to BOYCOTT ALL MULTINATIONALS *and* LARGE CORPORATIONS, but that's just my opinion. This publication has just been combined with the *National Boycott News.*

Published seasonally by the Center for Economic Democracy, POB 64, Olympia, WA 98507-0064. Subscriptions are $20 a year for individuals, grocery co-ops, non-profits and businesses with annual sales of less than $5 million, and $40 a year for businesses with annual sales exceeding $5 million. Add $7 to Canada and Mexico, and $20 to all other countries. Editor: Zachary D. Lyons (yep, Dana's brother)

NO SWEAT NEWS

Journal of Grassroots Action to Protect the Atmosphere

An excellent publication primarily focused on the atmosphere, but encompassing the whole global environment (kinda like earth's atmosphere). Concerned about UV radiation, ozone depletion, CFC's and the greenhouse effect? Find out the latest scientific updates. In the Fall '93 edition there is a well researched article (reprinted on page 9 of this issue) by Puerto Rican Green activist Carmelo Ruiz-Marrero entitled "The International PR Machine: Environmentalism a la Burson-Marsteller". Other noteworthy topics in the paper include: international Critical Mass bicycle actions and community energy self-reliance. A must read for concerned enviros and dittoheads alike!

Published seasonally by the Atmosphere Alliance, POB 10346, Olympia, WA 98502 for $20 membership. Editor: Rhys Roth (The Atmosphere Alliance is a project of the Earth Island Institute. A $30 membership will get you a subscription to No Sweat News *and* the Earth Island Journal.)

OUT OF THE CAGES!

($2) ISSUE 7 FALL 93

PEOPLE FOR ANIMAL LIBERATION

THE publication for grassroots animal liberators and militant vegans. If you want the latest on international ALF actions and the antics of grand juries, this is the place. Updates on Hunt Sabs and International News are regular features. Noteworthy articles: "Insect Liberation Front" and "Sabbing Angling" in issue #6 and "Feminism and Animal Liberation: Losing the Fear" by Cheryl Farley in issue #7. And if that wasn't enough, THE CARTOONS ARE THE BEST!!!

Published by People for Animal Liberation, POB 2960, Santa Cruz, CA 95063 for $14 a year. Submissions requested and encouraged.

SLINGSHOT

Volume 1, Issue #50 Fall 1993 Berkeley, California

Radical. What else can I say? Anarchist? This paper prints it. Anti-Authoritarian. Publishing photos of "undercover" cops. (Please don't call them pigs.) Rosebud. Government repression of the homeless and groups like *Food Not Bombs*. Fuck Shit Up. *ACT-UP* vs. Govenor Pete Wilson *(The baddest governor to take a mic and go BOOM!)* "Monogamy and the myth of Slutdom." The Info Shop, Earth First!, vegans and more. Read it, but don't let your mom see it!

Published by A Bunch of Folks in Berkeley pretty regularly since 1988. Slingshots *are sold individually, not by year for $1 per issue, .50 to $2 for back issues.* Prisoners can subscribe for free. *Mailing address: 700 Eshleman Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720*

World Rainforest Report

No. 26 OCTOBER 1993

Rainforest activists around the globe need to communicate strategies and information on different campaigns. That is what the Rainforest Information Centre (RIC) is all about. Their publication has up-to-date information on all the rainforests of the world. The October '93 issue spotlights Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Peru, Ecuador and Thailand. Additionally, the struggle to save the temperate forests of the Cove/Mallard region are featured as is a highly recommended article by John Robbins *(author of Diet for A New America)* entitled "Meat Eating and the Environment". This article (complete with statistics) details the degradation of the planet caused by the mass consumption of meat (*read. ...rangemaggots*).

Published quarterly by the Rainforest Information Centre, POB 368, Lismore, NSW 2480, Australia. US subscriptions are $20 and should be sent to RIC, Box 111, 1400 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94709. Editor: John Revington

TAIGA-NEWS

NEWSLETTER ON BOREAL FORESTS

A newsletter which provides news shorts and action alerts from the boreal forests of the world. Issue #6 has an in-depth article from Karin Lindahl, of Sweden, describing why the boreal forests of the world are <u>not</u> the answer to the insatiable global timber demand. "The Inevitability of Timber Certification" by Francis Sullivan, of the United Kingdom, explains the Forest Stewards and their approach to certification of wood products. Additionally, stories of the Taiga Rescue Networks efforts to stop logging in the forests of Russia, Alaska, Europe and Canada are spotlighted. This publication is beautifully layed-out with excellent artwork.

Published monthly by the Taiga Rescue Network, Ajtte, Box 116, S-962 23 JOKKMOKK, Sweden for $15 a year. Editors: Roger Olsson, Vanja Leander and Beth Anne Yoxsimer

THRESHOLD

the movement magazine of the Student Environmental Action Coalition

VOL. 6, NO. 1 OCTOBER 1993

Student environmental action at its finest. These "kids" *are* the future of radical activism. They've got computers and they aren't afraid to use them. The October '93 issue includes comprehensive reports on NAFTA from Canadian, Mexican and US perspectives. Regular columns include a dandy *Regional Roundup* (swell name, huh?) and *Womynspace.* If only they would bring back *Mr. Monkeywrench.*

Published eight times a year by the Student Environmental Action Coalition, POB 1168, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-1168 for $15 a year. Editor: Chris Kromm

The Wild Rockies Review

BEWARE This paper is published by the infamous and highly suspect "Missoula Junta" beings (or is it, suspect Missoulians of being high). Either way don't let your kids read this one (or/and don't let Missoulians have kids). I think it's something in the beer. Anyway, the kiddies would just love to get a hold of "Problem Bears" (not to mention problem bears wanting to get a hold of your kids) by Mad Bear. My Dad would like to get a hold of Tofu Pup and roast 'em for "Lone Vegan in the North Woods." My personal favorite is "Down and Out in the Wild Rockies" by CarPart. This issue is also full of wisdom from the old sages of the ages Tao Te Ching, Tao De Erik and even a howling book review by Tim Ti Bechtold. Half the fun of reading this rag is trying to figure out which belongs to whose pseudonym (and what they're trying to hide from?)

This is the second issue of the *Review* in one year! (I guess they're just bored now that the *Journal* has left town.) "The new magazine format shows the professionalism inherent in the hardened activists and journalists endemic to this bioregion." Cough, gag.

Published whenever they're sober enough to do it by god only knows who for god only knows what (reason). Make large checks out to the Wild Rockies Review *for a subscription, a dandy t-shirt or an EF! flying disc with a fist. Editor: We don't take kindly to no ed-it-tors in these parts, boy!*

Announcements...

International Day of Action for Mt.Graham

The International Day of Action for Mt. Graham will take place in early April 1994. There will be demonstrations, protests, rallies and vigils in support of Apache Religious Rights and endangered Species around the world. The demonstrations will be at the telescope partner and potential partner universities, Italian and German Embassies, at UA on Mt. Graham, at US Fish and Wildlife Service offices, Forest Service offices and Roman Catholic Churches.

The goal of the Day of actions is to gain worldwide media attention to deter potential partners and pressure existing partners to pull out of the Telescope project. We anticipate that there will be over 60 actions around the world. We are also hoping to get activists to come to Washington DC to participate in a week long series of actions on behalf of Mt. Graham. We may be able to help with transportation costs for aggressive activists to come to DC.

Mt. Graham is one of EF's longest running campaigns. Although we have lost some battles, we are now poised to win the war and get the scopes off Mt. Graham.

CALL (602) 795-2527 for more information or to receive a Day of Action packet and video or write AZEF! at POB 3412, Tucson, AZ. 85722

We will be sending out letters to all contacts shortly, so EF! subscribers should also contact their local EF! group for local planning information.

Speak out in April for Mt. Graham.

International Day of Action Against Hydro-Quebec April 14

To counter Hydro-Quebec's (Quebec's provincial utility company) 50th anniversary, the Native Forest Network (NFN) has called for international actions on Thursday, April 14. Plans are underway for rallies/actions in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Montreal, and other cities in Europe and Australia.

H-Q is a multinational that now consults in India, China, Guyana and elsewhere, leaving a legacy of hydro electric projects which have disastrous cultural and ecological effects. Some call it eco-genocide.

Stand in solidarity with the native Cree, Innuit, and Innu, and the native flora and fauna, threatened by H-Q's projects in eastern North America. H-Q is reaching out internationally to further exploit the Earth and its inhabitants. Your help is urgently needed to counter their public relations spin-doctoring and help prevent further exploitation and destruction.

International coordination and additional information:
Eastern North American NFN, Orin Langelle, POB 57, Burlington, VT 05402 USA; phone (802) 863-0571, fax (802) 863-2532;email:peacejustice@igc.apc.org

EUROPE
Earth Action Resource Center, Jake Burbridge, PO Box E, 111 Magdelen Rd., Oxford OX4, UK phone (865) 201-705 email: eartharc@gn.apc.org

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE NFN
Tim Cadman & Beth Gibbings, 112 Emu Bay Rd, Deloraine, Tasmania 7304, Australia email: cadwood@peg.apc.org

MONTREAL
Carla Nemiroff, Solidarity With Native People, 4567 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Quebec H2T 2Y6 Canada, phone (514) 844-4961

NEW YORK
Ursala Avis, POB 408, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276

CHICAGO
Industrial Workers of the World & Left Greens, Miles Mendenhall, 1466 West Irving Park Rd, Chicago, IL 60613-1954

MIDWEST USA
Steve Taylor, Greens, 50 Clarkson Ctr., Box 493, Chesterfield, MO 63017, phone (314) 349-5269

WEST COAST
Western North American NFN, Suzanne Pardee, POB 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, phone (206) 545-3734, fax (206) 632-6122

Eco-Vision Women's Conference

A Conference About Women, the Animals, the Earth and the Future.

Join us on March 18-20, 1994, at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, VA for a weekend of discussion about the important relationships between women, ecology, animals, and the future of the Earth. Panels and round-table discussions at ECO-VISIONS will include such topics as:

- Feminism and animal rights
- Women in alternative communities
- Spirituality, nature and ritual
- Stategies for feminist non-violence
- Women in law: Working for animals and the environment

Surprise guests, panelists, and speakers to be announced.

Women's crafts... Vegan food... Music... Dance... Ritual... Art

Registration is $100 in advance, $125 at the door. Call for sliding scale fees available to seniors, students, and people on fixed incomes. Registration fee includes all conference sessions, Friday night reception, Saturday/Sunday breakfast, and Saturday night dinner. Conference sponsored by Friends of Animals (Washington, DC, office), 2000 P Street, Suite 415, Washington, DC 20036, phone (202) 296-2172, fax (202) 296-2190. Please make checks payable to Friends of Animals.

Darryl Cherney's Musical Roadshow Coming to Your Town or Counry Soon!!

This Earth Week! put the Earth First! w/eco-troubadour Darryl Cherney.

That's right, how about some real, live environmental music performed at your Earth Week event. Darryl Cherney is available for bookings this April before he takes off on his European roadshow. Darryl's a long time redwood activist and his eco-tunes have been played on 60 minutes, MacNeil Lehrer, Prime Time and on radio stations nationwide. His Forest Action Roadshow features music, slides and lecture. Darryl is asking $1000 for traveling expenses. Contact him at PO Box 34, Garbervile, CA, 95542, phone 707 943-3788. fax 707 923-4210.

Now is the time to schedule a date if you're interested in hosting the European Musical Roadshow, featuring Darryl Cherney and Jake Burbridge. Approximate schedule (subject to change): •England, Scotland, Wales: April 27-May 8 •Netherlands: May 9-16 •Germany: May 16-27 •Austria: May 28-29 •Czech and Slovakia: May 30-June 5 •Poland: June 6-13 •Sweden: June 14-21 •Norway: June 22-28.

Contact Darryl Cherney, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA, 95542, USA, phone (707) 943-3788, fax (707) 923-4210, e-Mail en:bball.

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EAGLEWATCH
is a seasonal kids action news bulletin (16-24 pages) published by KIDS for KONSERVATION, a kids' environmental movement focussing on reducing consumption, connections between kids' lifestyles and environmental problems, and putting Mother Earth First. Sub's are $10 a year for four great issues. If you would like more info on KfK and a trial issue of Eaglewatch, send $1for postage & handling. Our address:
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Wow! Check it Out!

Alice DiMicele's Northwest Tour

Thurs. Feb. 10 Deadwood, OR, Firestation (503) 964-5781*
Fri. Feb. 11 Yachats, OR, New Morning Coffeehouse 7:30 PM (503) 547-3848†
Sat. Feb. 12 Eugene, OR, Baba Yaga's Dream 8:00 PM (503) 683-3842
Sun. Feb. 13 Corvallis, OR, M's Coffeehouse 8:00 PM (503) 424-2215†
Wed. Feb. 23 Olympia, WA, Evergreen State College (206) 866-6000 ext. 6784
Thurs. Feb. 24 Bellingham, WA, Western Wash. Univ 8:00 PM (206) 650-6129
Fri. Feb. 25 Clinton, Whidbey Island, WA, Dodge Bldg. 8:00 PM (206) 321-4007
Sat. Feb. 26 Lopez Island, WA, Lopez Grange 8:00 PM (206) 468-2753
Mon. Feb. 28 Olga, Orcas Island, WA, The After Glow (206) 376-6800*
Wed. March 2 Seattle, WA, Native Forest Network Benefit (206) 545-3734*
Thurs. March 3 Vancouver, BC, LaQuena (604) 251-6626
Fri. March 4 Salt Springs Island, BC, (604) 537-2107
Sat. March 5 Victoria, BC, Java Coffeehouse 10:00 PM (604) 381-2326
Sun. March 6 Port Townsend, WA, Arcatia Country
*Tentative Shows
†Sign Language interpreted

1994 Round River Rendezvous Dates Set

Since we've been getting calls already asking what the dates are for this summer's Round River Rendezvous (RRR), we figured we might as well go ahead and let everyone know. So for all you folks that have some sort of job where you got to put in your vacation days in advance (like, say, the *EF! Journal* staff for instance) it's happening July 3-10 in beautiful Katuah. There will be more information on the '94 RRR in upcoming issues of the *Journal*. So stay tuned. To contact the RRR committee: Katuah Earth First!, P.O. Box 1485, Asheville, NC 28802

Reclaim Ground Zero

Come to Nevada for a chance to reclaim ground zero once and for all!! A gathering and ceremony lead by Corbin Harney, Western Shoshone spiritual leader, will take place April 1-3 in Cactus Springs, NV (15 miles south of the Mercury exit on Hwy. 95). Reclaim Ground Zero will be conducting a desert terrain training April 4-8, for backcountry preparation, also in Cactus Springs.

We have won a temporary reprieve from nuclear explosions at the Nevada Test Site (NTS), but we have tremendous work to do on the Western Shoshone land rights issue and nuclear dumping. This will be a time to express our commitment to stopping nuclear explosions at the NTS, and anywhere else in the world. The Western Shoshone are calling for a thousand people to go into the backcountry to stop further desecration. This land is a Sovereign Nation, recognized by the US in the Treaty of Ruby Valley of 1863.

Join us in Western Shoshone traditional ceremony, strategic planning, desert training and workshops to unify the people to achieve our life affirming-goals.

Contact the Alliance of Atomic Veterans, PO Box 490, Indian Springs, NV 89018, phone (702) 879-3222, fax (702) 879-3860.

WALK FOR JUSTICE 1994

By Pam Reber

The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee and American Indian Movement co-founders Dennis Banks and Mary Jane Wilson are demanding freedom for Peltier by sponsoring a cross-country walk. Beginning February 11 with a sunrise ceremony on Alcatraz Island, a spiritual walk will follow the pipe and drum, leaving Sacramento, CA, after a concert and rally. The Walk is scheduled to arrive in Leavenworth, KS, where Leonard is imprisoned, for a solidarity rally and concert. From there the Walk will continue to Washington, DC, to conclude on July 15. Walk organizers would like to attract large numbers of people to the DC rally, so please consider coming. Donations and questions should be directed to Walk For Justice, Box 315, Newport, KY 41071. Phone (606) 581-9456, fax (606) 581-9458.

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Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project seeks the donation of a 4-wheel drive vehicle to help with our forest research and Forest Service monitoring programs.

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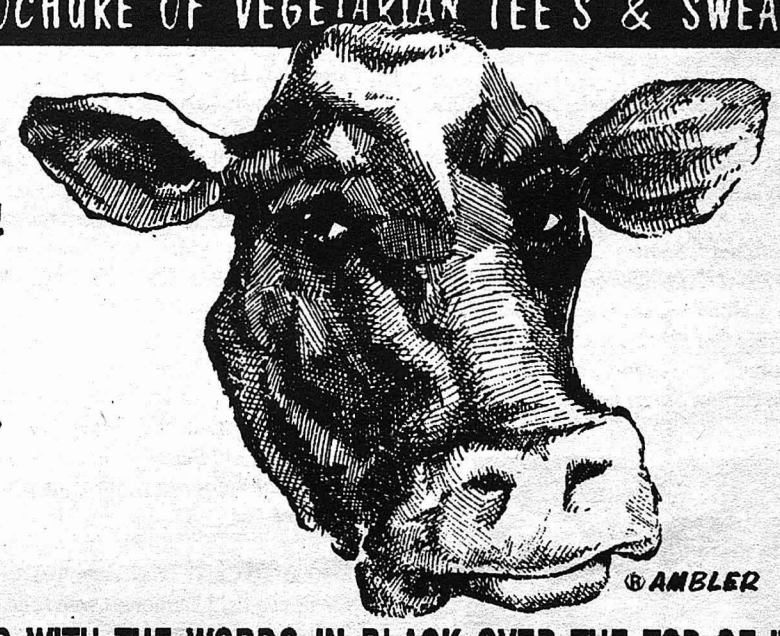

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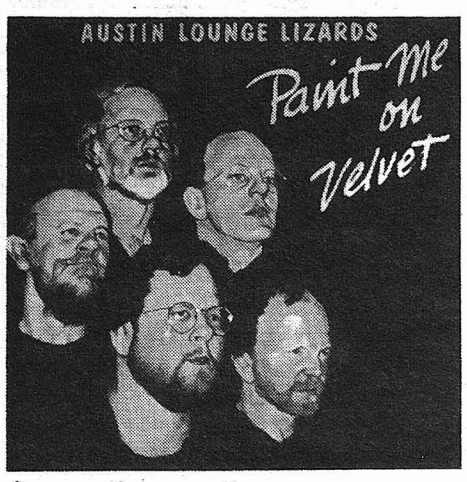

AUSTIN LOUNGE LIZARDS
Marvelous country/bluegrass satire. Lizard wit must be heard to be understood?
"Creatures From the Black Saloon" *Saguaro; Pflugerville; Anahuac; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk...* TAPE — $10•CD — $15
"Highway Cafe of the Damned" *Industrial Strength Tranquilizer; Acid Rain; I'll Just Have One Beer; The Ballad of Ronald Reagan; When Drunks Go Bad...* TAPE — $10•CD — $15
"Paint Me on Velvet" NEW *1984 Blues; Paint Me On Velvet...* TAPE — $10•CD — $15
"Lizard Vision" LIVE *Brain Damage; He's Just a Friend; Jesus Loves Me (But He Can't Stand You)* TAPE — $10•CD — $15

DARRYL CHERNEY No one can create an appropriate action song as fast as Darryl. Earth First! activist and media slut extraodinaire, his music is a campfire favorite.
"They Sure Don't Make Hippies Like They Used To!" *You Can't Clearcut Your Way to Heaven, Spike a Tree For Jesus, We're All Dead Ducks*—$10
"Timber" *Arizona Power Lines, Earth Night Action, Who Bombed Judi Bari?, Which Side Are You On, He Looked a Whole Lot Like Jesus*-$10

KATYA CHOROVER Katya's earthy voice shines with feeling.
"How This Feels" *How This Feels, Over The Mountains, Loon's Song, How We Pray*—$10

LONE WOLF CIRCLES Lone Wolf puts his poetry to music to present a magical journey, with others joining their own songs to the prayer.
"Full Circle" 27 poems—$10
"Tierra Primera" A live recording of The Deep Ecology Medicine Show in Santa Fe-$10
"Oikos" with many friends and musical variety. *War to Save the Wilderness, Arabic Love Song, Amajoni, Ice Ages, Jamming with Kokopelli* TAPE—$10 • CD—$14

CITIZENS BAND Alice DiMicele says "Citizens Band is the best band in the world."
"A Pocketful of Rocks" *Guru Blues, Lyin' Scream, Did Jesus Have a Baby Sister?*— $10
"Smash the State" *Step Right Up, Greenhouse Effect, Draglines, Bullshit, Bourgeois LaLaLaw*—$10

CLAN DYKEN Great funky reggae with a world beat mix, these folks can't be beat for dancin' your feet off.
"Clan Dyken" *Into the Night, Techno Voodoo, Still Jammin, New Day, Roots*—$10
"Song Catcher" *Shining Like the Sun, Music is a Way, Primal Call, Suburban Slumber*—$10
"Family Values" *Seven Generations, Wild Country, We Got the Groove, Ho Brother*—$10
"Shundahai" *Spirit Trail, Song for a Nation, Love Conspiracy, Stolen Lands*—$10

ALICE DIMICELE Fine songs from one of the Pacific Northwest's most talented musicians. Alice celebrates love and life with her powerful voice.
"Make a Change" *Let it Rain, Wise Old Woman, Leonard Peltier, Dismantle, In a Gentle Way*—$10
"It's a Miracle" *All or Nothing, Not for Sale, The God in You, First Snow, Like I Know Me, The Beaver Song* TAPE — $10 • CD — $14
"Too Controversial" *American Dream, I Won't Say Goodbye, Everybody Needs to be Free, The Water is Wide, If I was a Wolf* TAPE — $10 • CD — $14
"Searching" *Defend the Earth, Lift us Up, Land of Broken Promises, Moonrise and Emotion* TAPE — $10 • CD — $14

ROBERT HOYT **"As American As You"** Robert has impressed rendezvous audiences with his virtuoso guitar playing and home-grown lyrics. His debut tape includes: *Apple Pie, Red Mud, Good Americans, It's One Of Ours*—$10

SCOTTY JOHNSON **"Century of Fools"** Scotty is a folk singer/activist whose passion shines through his music. *Spirit Lives, Watcher from the Sky, Wisdom from the Seventh Generation, Island in the Sky, Running from the Wind, One with the Earth*—$10

GREG KEELER Greg Keeler's songs poke fun at everything worth poking fun at.
"Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana" *Drinkin' My Blues Away, Fossil Fuel Cowboy, Cold Dead Fingers, Last Great American Cookout, Make Bucks Get Rich, House Husband Blues*— $9
"Talking Sweet Bye & Bye" *There'll Come A Revolution, Talking Sweet Bye & Bye, Facilitators From The Sky, Ski Yellowstone, Idaho, Death Valley Days*—$9
"Bad Science Fiction" *Cow College Calypso, Nuclear Waste Blues, If Bears Could Whistle, Nuclear Dioxin Queen, Duct Tape Psalm*—$9
"Post-Modern Blues" *P-U-B-L-I-C L-A-N-D-S, Post-Modern Romance, Ryegate Montana Testicle Festival, Lament of the Laundromat*—$9
"Enquiring Minds" *An Excuse to Go Drinkin', House Husband Blues, Bozeman MT, Kinder Gentler Song, Mount Graham Sam, Forest Circus, Planet of Morons*—$9

KATIE LEE is the West. Her strong voice speaks to its canyons, plateaus, and people.
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"Love's Little Sisters" 17 heart-tugging, yet tasteful ballads about the souls, lives and loves of women who made The West. $9
"Colorado River Songs" *Song of the Boatmen, Shining River, Pore Colly Raddy*—$9

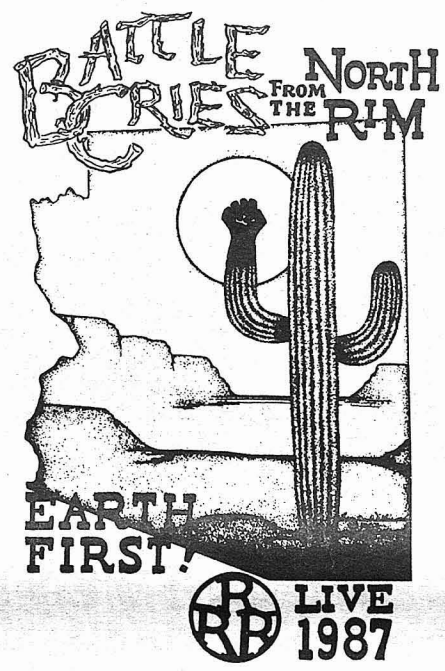
DANA LYONS Dana's soulful voice and strong guitar backup convey a powerful, and often humorous, message about the state of his state and our world.
"Turn of the Wrench" *Dancing in the Dirt, Cry of the Forest, TV God...* TAPE—$10 • CD—$15
"Our State is a Dumpsite" *The title song and The Company's Been Good to Me, The Stars Will Always Move, and Drying Tears* —$6
"Animal" *RV, Building One In My City, I Am An Animal, I Saw His Body, Timebomb, The Tree*—$10

BETH MCINTOSH Beth weaves strong vocals and tight harmonies with solid acoustic back-up in styles ranging from chants to swing.
"Fire & Sage" *Three Women, Blue Heron, Down to the Wire, Lightning Girl, When I Want You*—$10
"Grizzlies Walking Upright" *Spirit of Gaia, I Am of This Place, Hole in the Sky, Whiskey on the Rooftop*—$10

PEG MILLETT **"Gentle Warrior"** Longtime Earth First! activist, jailed with the "Arizona Five." Peg has one of the most beautiful voices you'll ever hear. *Forever Wild, High Plateau, There is Power, Gentle Warrior, What's Left of the West, Wild Things*—$10

CASEY NEILL **"Pawprints"** Earth-based lyrics combine with emotive vocals including back-ups by Citizens Band members. *My Relations, Naked Underneath Your Clothes, Resistance!, The Power*—$10

BILL OLIVER Bill Oliver, the Bard of Texas, sings witty and rollicking songs that have delighted Earth First!ers for years at RRR campfires and rallies.
"Texas Oasis" *Have to Have a Habitat, Pretty Paper/Pretty Trees, Shopping Maul, Village Creek, Holes, Snail Darter March, River Libber*—$9
"Better Things To Do" *Turtle Island, Champ!, Rio Grande Valley, Muir Power To You, Better Things To Do, Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle*—$9



RAINFOREST INFORMATION CENTRE **"Nightcap"** An outstanding one-hour documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including *Take Your Bulldozers Away, Tonka Toys* and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade.—$10

JOANNE RAND Joanne's strong and versatile voice climbs and dances through her powerful songs and music.
"Home" *I'll Be Washed Away, Home, Blood Red, Radiation On My Windshield, Banks of Time, Nobody Lays A Hand On Me, Eyes Like Salmon*—$10
"Choosing Sides" *Koyaanisqatsi, Gotta Give All You Have, Privileged Class, Our Children's Children, Choosing Sides, I Love It*—$10
"Live" *Never Alone, Seven Mile Beach, Sacred Space, Working Woman, Earth My Body, Love and Lies*—$10

JOHN SEED From Australia, John has done more to launch the global rainforest movement than anyone.
"Earth First! Sketches from the Rainforest" with Bahloo & Friends *Extinction, The Water Song, Tonka Toys, Solomon Island, Killing Of The Trees*—$6
"Deep Ecology" *Expanding Universe, Subvert the Dominant Paradigm, Burning Times, I Am An Animal, Tribesmen of Penan* —$6

JON SIRKIS **"The Wild West"** This high-quality production of socially conscious folk-rock pokes fun at both liberal and conservative know-nothings. Includes: *Solar Kills, Roseville Fair, The Wild West, Think For Yourself, New Morality, and Aztlan*—$6

WALKIN' JIM STOLTZ Walkin' Jim's deep, powerful voice and wilderness-inspired lyrics will send shivers up your spine and launch a howl in your heart.
"Spirit Is Still On The Run" *All Along the Great Divide, Lone Lion Runs, Yellowstone Tales, Lone Coyote Ways, The Writing on the Rock*—$11
"Forever Wild" *The Brand New Grand Canyon Suite, Let Me Listen To The Wind, Wolf Song, I Walk With The Old Ones, Green and Growing, Forever Wild*—$11
"Listen to the Earth" *River Runnin' Through It, Listen To The Earth, I'm Goin' Back To Idaho, Montana Moon In The Pines, The Sacred Buffalo*—$11
"A Kid for the Wild" *Manfred the Mopey Moose, Ain't Easy Bein' An Ol' Grizzly Bear, If I Were A Tree, You Don't Need Ears To Listen, Wild Things Need Wild Places*—$11

GLEN WALDECK **"Wreckin' Ball Waldeck"** This irreverent, guitar-swingin', styrofoam-hatin' musician's cassette includes: *With My Friends, Tulsa Rag, Inspired By You, It's Apparent, Every Dog Has Its Day, Sign of the Times, Yellowstone or Bussed, Wreckin' Ball*—$10

THE WALLYS "Rainforest Roadshow '89" After years of playing second fiddle to John Seed, the Wallys recorded a tape of their own. These cocky kids can match any of our established old fart musicians for energy, commitment, and clever lyrics! *Once Upon A Planet, Lay Down Your Whopper, Planetary Flag, Expanding Universe, Use It Up, Apeman, Leave It In The Ground*—$10

VARIOUS ARTISTS **"Battle Cries from the North Rim"** The classic 1987 Grand Canyon Rendezvous tape. From the good ol' daze when Dave was Dave and the hippies ran scared (pre-woo). Featuring Bill Oliver and Glen Waldeck, Dakota Sid, Dana Lyons, Cecilia Ostrow, John Seed, Spike Johnson and the Spikettes, and Darryl Cherney. This tape contains songs not available anywhere else. *24 songs*—$11

The Earth First! Songbook

The first compilation of Earth First! music in seven years is hot off the presses and yours for a measly $10. Legendary Wobbly folksinger Utah Phillips once said, "The problem with our people's music is that music in this country is a consumer commodity, and you will sit around and consume it like toothpaste and refrigerators. Folk music is our goddamn music! Don't you think you ought to learn how to sing it?" If you have vocal chords, you are qualified to use this book. Come on out!

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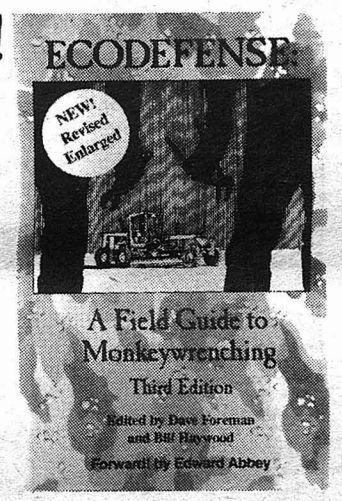

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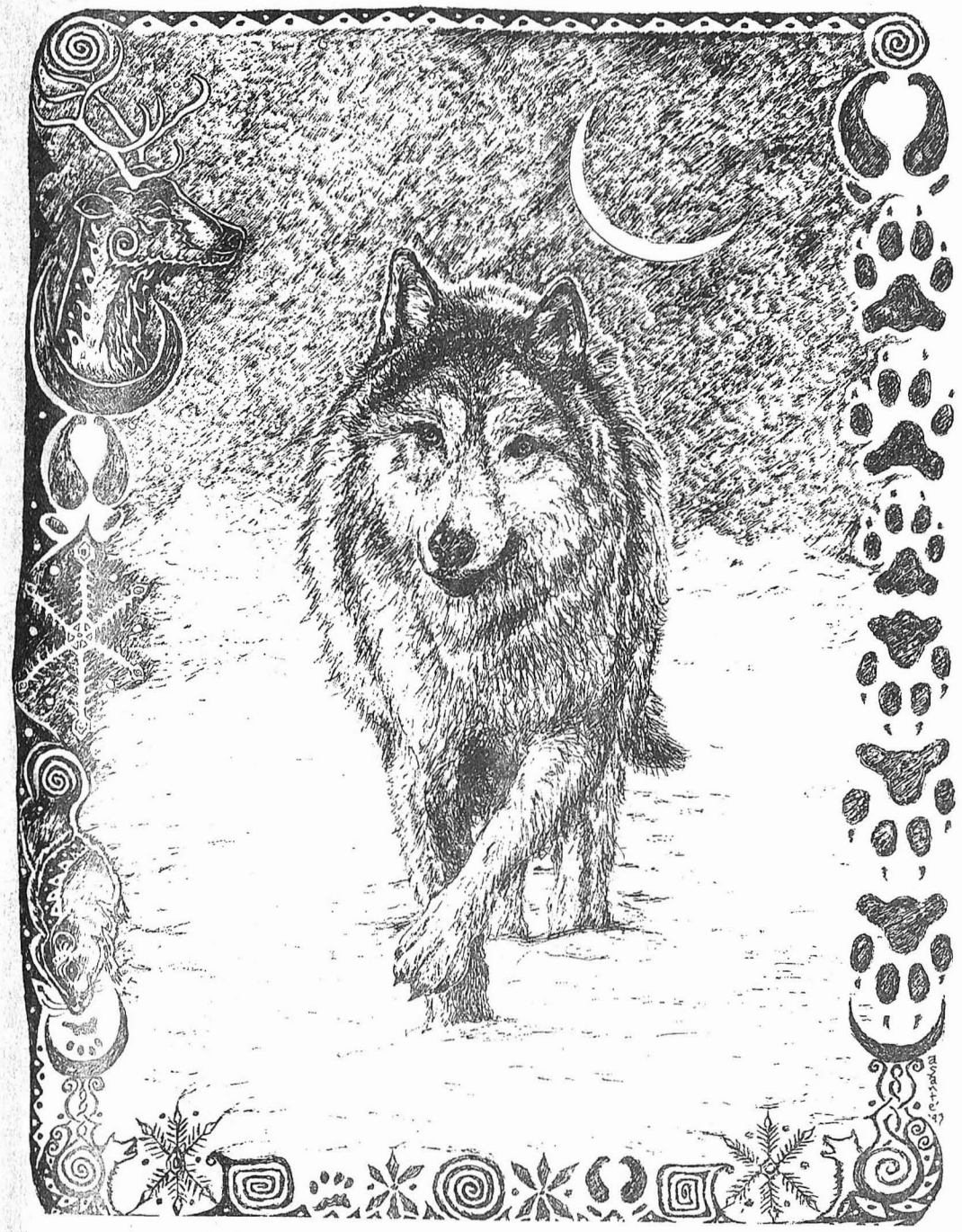

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